

JPRS 75120

12 February 1980

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1764



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75120	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle EAST EUROPE REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1764			5. Report Date 12 February 1980	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> German Democratic Republic <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania <input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia		Propaganda Political Science Sociology Military Organizations		
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 85
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSSR OFFICIALS RECEIVE OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

Vaclav David Meeting

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] In Prague on 16 January, Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSP] Central Committee and the chairman of the Chamber of People, received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. They discussed questions connected with the expansion of SCSP's activity with Soviet organizations and institutions.

Josef Lenart Reception

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] In Bratislava on 17 January, Josef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR. The reception was also attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member; Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, and other representatives. "The subject of the talk were questions pertaining to the further development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the nations of the CSSR and the USSR."

Alois Indra Meeting

Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, along with other leading representatives of our highest representative and legislative body, received in Prague today USSR Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich. The friendly meeting, before the conclusion of Matskevich's mission in Czechoslovakia, testified to the deepening fraternal links of unbreakable alliance, the friendship and the all-round cooperation of the two countries.

CSO: 2400

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY IN BALKANS EXAMINED

Sofia MEZHDUNARODNI OTNOSHENIYA in Bulgarian No 5, 1979 pp 92-102

[Article by Venelin Tsachevski: "France's Foreign Policy in the Balkans"]

[Text] France is one of the big capitalist countries pursuing an active policy in the Balkans. Before World War II it enjoyed a considerable economic presence and political and cultural influence among the Balkan countries. The weakening of the positions of imperialism in this part of Europe in the postwar period substantially affected France as well and demanded a reassessment of the ways and means used in the pursuit of its policy. A major factor which the French ruling bourgeois circles must take into consideration is the establishment of the socialist social system as a political and economic reality over most of the Balkan Peninsula. From an area of conflict and source of international tension in the past, the Balkans are becoming, to an ever greater extent, a zone of good neighborly and mutually profitable relations among Balkan countries.

Under contemporary conditions the place of the Balkan states in French foreign policy is determined by the important strategic location of those countries and the sociopolitical processes closely related to the strategic location, taking place in the Balkans, and the significance of these countries as a foreign market and economic partner with growing economic and export possibilities.

The Balkan Peninsula is part of Europe. At the same time, however, most of the countries in it have an opening to the Mediterranean Sea. We know that the main military-political and economic interests of the French bourgeoisie are focused both on the European continent and the Mediterranean, for which reason these two areas occupy a central position in its foreign political strategy. On the other hand, the Balkan states play an important role in France's foreign economic relations. Thus, for example, in 1977 French exports to the Balkan countries exceeded \$1.6 billion, while imports reached almost \$800 million (see Table). The importance of France as the economic partner of the Balkan countries is greater than that of Great Britain and nearly equal to that of the United States.

Trade between France and the Balkan countries (in million dollars)
(1977)

Country	Exports	Imports
Greece	482.16	241.20
Turkey	281.28	118.44
Yugoslavia	477.24	187.80
Romania	274.32	181.92
Bulgaria	123.36	43.44
Total	1,638.36	772.80

In the postwar period France's foreign policy toward the Balkan states evolved substantially. The period starting with the mid-1960's has played a particularly important role in this policy. During that period the new aspects of France's Balkan policy were a specific manifestation of the changes which had taken place in the basic principles of the foreign political course pursued by that country in international relations, after General de Gaulle was brought to power. The main features of France's foreign political strategy and, above all, its autonomy, and manifest realistic trend and balanced relations with the individual groups of countries throughout the world were synthesized in terms of the Balkan states.

A characteristic feature of French policy in the Balkans, starting with the mid-1960's, was the adoption of a realistic, a constructive approach to relations with the Balkan socialist countries. The visits which the heads of the governments of Romania, J. Maurer (1964) and of Bulgaria, T. Zhivkov (1966) paid to France, General de Gaulle's visit to Romania (1968), resulted not only in normalizing mutual political relations but laid a solid foundation for the development of economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation. At the same time, they became an element and a contribution to the initiated process of reducing international tension. As Comrade T. Zhivkov said during his visit to France in 1966, "The successful development of relations between Bulgaria and France is considered by us an example of the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. This enables us to find constructive solutions to controversial international problems. At the same time, it makes it possible to successfully implement cooperation between small and big countries with different social systems, as is the case with Bulgaria and France, based on noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual respect, equality, and consideration for mutual interests."

The normalizing of political relations and the expansion of economic cooperation with the Balkan socialist countries in the 1960's created possibilities for greater flexibility and initiative in the pursuit of

French policies in the Balkans. A similar trend was noticed in the relations between France and the Balkan capitalist countries toward whom the leaders of the French republic displayed the emphatic desire of establishing closer military-political and economic cooperation on the basis of common class interests. The visits which the French president paid to Greece (1963) and Turkey (1968) provided an impetus for closer bilateral relations. They were combined with an active policy of drawing the two countries into the European Economic Community in which, as we know, France plays an important role.

In the 1970's French policy in the Balkans was developed further with no change in basic principles, including the policy pursued toward the Balkan socialist countries. Under the presidency of G. Pompidou, and, particularly, of V. Giscard d'Estaing, France devoted even more energetic efforts to expand relations with the Balkan countries. It is an indicative fact that, after his accession to the presidency in 1964, V. Giscard d'Estaing was the first Western European leader to visit Greece (1975) following the overthrow of the military junta and the first French head of state to visit Yugoslavia (1976). At the beginning of 1979 he paid an official visit to Romania as well. These, like many other reciprocal visits paid by leading personalities of France and the Balkan countries resulted in the intensification of cooperation in a variety of fields. The positive trends in the political circumstances in Europe and, above all, the successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, in Helsinki, had an unquestionable influence on this process. The development of relations between France and the Balkans (particularly the socialist) countries reflects the reciprocal aspiration to implement the principles adopted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the deepening detente process. The circumstance that in the course of the talks between leading personalities of France and the Balkan countries an ever greater role has been ascribed to problems of disarmament and to strengthening security and promoting multi-lateral cooperation on the European continent is noteworthy.

In the 1970's the trends of political realism, autonomy, and balance in relations between capitalist and socialist countries continued to be asserted in French Balkan policy. This capitalist country is playing a major role in the Western policy in the Balkans. However, it is promoting its own specific interests and objectives which distinguish it from the other major capitalist countries.

French policy in the Balkans may be judged mainly on the basis of the development and current state of relations between France and the individual Balkan countries, the statements by French leading politicians on basic problems and directions of such relations, as well as on the occasion of events directly affecting the Balkan area. The nature of French policy, and, particularly, its aspiration to achieve a balance in its relations with the Balkan countries, determine the caution and

restraint in the statements and actions of leading French personalities, statements and actions which could result in some difficulties for France. Placing French foreign policy toward the Balkan countries we should pay attention to the extent to which it is common for the Balkans or is mainly the result of bilateral relations in which the "Balkan factor" plays no determining role. A characteristic feature of French policy is that it does not ignore the specific nature of the Balkan area and the existing problems, contradictions, and common interests in the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the countries located in this part of Europe.

A consideration of the socioeconomic structure of the individual countries is a determining criterion governing French policy in the Balkans. This criterion reflects the nature of French foreign policy and its class foundations, interests, and objectives. It is logical that in the pursuit of this policy and emphatic attention is paid to Greece and Turkey, the capitalist countries in the Balkans.

The two main interlinked and interdependent trends of French policy in the Balkans are clearly manifested in terms of Greece and Turkey: The aspiration, shared by other Western countries, to strengthen the foundations of capitalism and to convert the two Balkan countries into a support for the Western strategic military-political interests in this part of Europe, on the one hand, and the protection of the specific objectives of the French monopoly bourgeoisie and the broadening of its political-economic positions and influence, on the other. At the beginning of the 1960's France actively supported the aspiration of the Greek and Turkish bourgeoisie to become part of the Western European integration process. It openly expressed its agreement and helped through its foreign political action the acceptance of Greece as a full member of the European Economic Community and the accelerated association of Turkey with the community. This trend in French foreign policy reflects the aspiration of the French bourgeoisie to make use of Western European integration for gaining additional possibilities for economic expansion and political influence. The significance which France ascribes to the strategy toward Greece and Turkey, coordinated within the EEC, as a manifestation of the efforts to establish the community as a more essential factor in Europe and in international relations, is unquestionable. The coincidence of class interests determines France's interest in unity of action with the United States as well. The aspiration of French policy to fill the "vacuum" in some fields of relations between the United States and the Balkan countries is based not only for the sake of the national but the common interests and objectives of the West.

The capitalist features of French policy toward these two Balkan countries is the constant active seeking of possibilities to strengthen its positions through the use of economic, political, and military factors in considering problems related to the development and foreign policy of Greece and

Turkey, and the contradictions existing between them and other capitalist countries. This approach is based on the specific principles of French foreign policy, in which its autonomous nature is particularly emphasized.

Changes in the political circumstances in Greece and Turkey in some periods of development and aggravation of relations between them, particularly in connection with the Cyprus crisis, had no considerable impact on the basic directions and objectives of French foreign policy toward them. On the contrary, they continue to be used as proof of the constancy of this policy. Thus, for example, France was one of the few Western European countries which did not substantially change their economic policy toward Greece in the period when the country was ruled by the military junta. During that period the French monopolies intensively invested capital in the Greek economy. French president V. Giscard d'Estaing was the first Western European state leader to visit Greece after the civilian administration took over. In the course of the September 1975 Giscard d'Estaing visit problems related to increasing military cooperation, whose essential element is the delivery of arms by France to Greece, were discussed. Agreement was reached between the two countries to establish "special defense relations" based on the non-participation of the two countries in the NATO military organization. This is not a defensive treaty but France's agreement to give Greece necessary armaments at will.

As in the 1960's, economics has been a major trend in French policy toward Greece. In terms of investments in the Greek economy, France comes immediately after the United States. French companies are participating in the mining of bauxite deposits and the construction of electric power plants. They are showing an interest in the development of petroleum deposits on the island of Tasos. In terms of value, reciprocal trade is higher than that of Greece with the United States and Britain yet substantially below trade between Greece and the FRG. Greece is France's biggest trade partner in the Balkans both in terms of exports and imports. A characteristic feature of this reciprocal trade is the substantial excess (at double) of French exports. Along with problems of balancing reciprocal trade, whose solution, given the conditions of the substantial difference in the level of economic development and one-sidedness of Greek exports, is a difficult task, certain economic contradictions remain, mainly in the field of agriculture, particularly after Greece was accepted as a member of the EEC.

At the same time, it could be expected that following the conclusion of the agreement granting Greece full membership in the EEC, to take place in 1981, the possibilities of the French monopolies for trade-economic expansion in the Greek economy will increase. It is equally obvious that the significance and importance of Greece in French foreign policy will be increased both within the framework of the EEC as well as in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. This is confirmed, in particular, by the presence of French president Giscard d'Estaing at the ceremony held in

Athens on the occasion of the initialing of the agreement giving Greece EEC membership. Here he did not miss the opportunity to reemphasize the historical roots of the friendship linking the two countries and the greater opportunities for cooperation within the EEC now opening.

In its relations with Greece and Turkey, France must take into consideration existing contradictions between the two Balkan countries mainly on the question of Cyprus and in connection with the dispute on the ownership of part of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea. On such matters the French officials have made cautious statements, usually expressing the wish that the problem of Cyprus be resolved on a permanent basis. Condemning military force as a means for the resolution of the crisis, France tries to maximally take into consideration the interests of the Greek and Turkish bourgeoisie. This tactic reflects France's aspiration to not actively interfere in this sensitive area of relations between Greece and Turkey. "We do not want to choose between our allies," stated the French minister of foreign affairs, "thus showing the French objectives."

In the 1970's there were times of crisis in relations between France and Turkey. These were temporary adverse factors hindering the pursuit of French foreign policy. The worsening of relations between the two countries reached its highest point in 1974 as the result of France's openly expressed disapproval of the Turkish military intervention in Cyprus. Subsequently, political relations between France and Turkey were normalized. The aggravation of contradictions between Turkey and the United States, as a result of the embargo imposed by the American congress on military aid to Turkey and the closing of most U.S. military bases on Turkish territory created better political opportunities for France. French diplomacy tried to benefit from the fact that the Turkish ruling circles are not concealing their preference for intensifying their political and military cooperation with France which the Turkish minister of foreign affairs described as a country "holding an exceptional position among the friends of Turkey." The acceptance of Turkey as an associate member of the EEC is favoring the trade and investment expansion of French monopoly capital in the Turkish economy. For the time being, however, economic cooperation is not particularly substantial. Compared with 1976, French imports from Turkey in 1977 declined and, in terms of absolute volume, were half the volume of imports from Greece. In terms of this indicator Turkey holds a penultimate position among the Balkan countries. The imbalance of reciprocal exports is a basic problem in trade relations between France and Turkey. This objectively limits the use of economic factors in the exercise of French foreign policy. The main advantage on which French diplomacy is relying in its relations with Turkey is its relatively independent foreign and military policy toward NATO as well as the important role which France plays in the EEC. The French bourgeoisie is trying to use the fact that Turkey is interested in

keeping France a privileged ally, which it needs because of its difficulties in relations with other capitalist countries and the desire to improve its conditions for association with the Common Market.

The development of political and economic relations between France and the Balkan socialist countries in the 1970's confirms that it is becoming a durable trend of French policy in the Balkans. This is an important direction and element of French policy of detente and cooperation with the European socialist countries, whose core are relations between France and the USSR. Analyzing this aspect of French foreign policy, the bourgeois newspaper LE MONDE wrote that France's objectives are complex but, in the final account, reflect its aspiration "to establish as many as possible close bilateral relations and promote the process of detente with each peoples's republic and with the USSR."

The intensification of political detente in relations between developed capitalist and Balkan socialist countries did not lower the role of France, for its Balkan policy retained in the past decade its active, realistic, and initiative-minded nature. Economic cooperation between France and the Balkan socialist countries has considerably strengthened in recent years. Cultural and tourist exchanges developed. In political relations, along with problems of a bilateral nature, ever greater attention is being paid to contributing to the solution of important problems of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Pursuing its policy toward the Balkan socialist countries in the 1970's, France particularly emphasized and showed the desire to make fuller use of the historical and political possibilities it possesses. Thus, for example, the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Sauvagnargue in the national assembly emphasized the significance of French political and cultural prestige in eastern Europe which should achieve a far more intensive cooperation compared with the present level. Particular attention was made of France's interest in expanding relations with "rapidly industrializing Romania and Bulgaria."¹⁰ The expansion of economic cooperation with the Balkan socialist countries is being ascribed an ever more important role in increasing France's prestige and possibilities to exercise its influence in the Balkans. Similar to that of the FRG, French foreign economic policy face the assignment of "considerably increasing exports of complete equipment, and carrying out major projects in the field of industrial cooperation."¹¹ Naturally, in the development of relations with the Balkan socialist countries the class nature, interests and objectives of French foreign policy become apparent. The differentiated approach to each Balkan socialist state shows France's desire to use some characteristics of the foreign trade of these countries as a means for achieving specific political objectives.

Yugoslavia plays a definite role in this policy in which it is backed most strongly. A determining feature of the policy is the emphasis on

the significance of Yugoslavia as France's political partner, the existence of some common basic interests and possibilities for cooperation stemming from trends in the foreign political course characteristic of the two countries. This became apparent in the course of the reciprocal visits of the presidents of France and Yugoslavia in 1976 and 1977.¹² In recent years there has been an apparent aspiration on the part of France to intensify its influence in the movement of nonaligned countries and the Third World through closer relations with Yugoslavia. This aspect of French policy is manifested particularly clearly in the discussion of problems of economic relations between developed capitalist and developing countries within the framework of the so-called north-south dialogue.

Economic cooperation is a major trend in Franco-Yugoslav relations. Yugoslavia is the second biggest trading partner of France among the Balkan countries.¹³ In 1977 it accounted for 0.75 percent of the total French exports. In terms of this indicator Greece is slightly ahead of Yugoslavia. One of the contributing factors to the development of reciprocal trade relations is the nonpreferential agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. In the 1970's industrial cooperation and specialization between the two countries were expanded considerably. French companies are participating in the building of production capacities on Yugoslav territory in the fields of power and sugar industries, aluminum production, transportation, etc. An agreement was concluded between France and Yugoslavia on investment protection. A contract is being drafted on the creation of a Franco-Yugoslav bank. During the visit which Yugoslav President J. B. Tito paid to France in 1977 a decision was reached to set up¹⁴ a work group for cooperation in the peaceful utilization of nuclear power.

Trade imbalance is the main problem of Franco-Yugoslav economic relations. With a view to favoring Yugoslav imports the French banks granted long-term credits to finance the purchasing of machines and equipment. It is clear, however, that such credits are not contributing to surmounting difficulties in reciprocal trade and, particularly, reducing the growing Yugoslav deficit. In 1976 only 33 percent of imports were covered; the following year Yugoslavia's trade deficit, in its trade with France exceeded the huge amount of \$300 million.¹⁵

The relations between France and Romania in the 1970's were characterized by their growth. The reciprocal visits paid by the leaders of the two countries and, particularly, the visit paid by the French president to Bucharest in March 1979, contributed to this situation. Economic cooperation plays a main role in Franco-Romanian relations, showing an emphatic trend toward expansion and intensification. New directions in the development of economic relations were earmarked at the 1979 summit meeting. It is planned that by the end of the present decade reciprocal trade will be twice the volume compared with 1975.¹⁶ A considerable number of production and financial-banking agreements for cooperation in the fields

of ferrous metallurgy, electronics, the chemical industry, agriculture, air travel, etc., have been either concluded between French and Romanian enterprises or are in the drafting stage. Particularly dynamic is the cooperation between France and Romania in the automobile industry involving the participation of two big French companies Renault and Citroen. For example, the contract signed between Citroen and the Romanian organizations calls for the establishment of the Oltsip mixed enterprise for the production of compact passenger cars.

Political relations between France and Romania are also developing favorably on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with different social systems. During V. G. d'Estaing's visit to Romania in 1979 the two countries confirmed their readiness to contribute to the intensification of the process of political detente through the expansion of reciprocal relations and active participation in multilateral cooperation in Europe. Noteworthy is the Romanian support of the suggestion of convening a European disarmament conference. Unlike France, however, Romania believes that the conference should deal with problems of disarmament not only involving conventional but all types, including nuclear, armaments.

At the same time, features reflecting its class nature and the aspiration to use for its own purposes some features of the policies of these countries are apparent in the policy pursued by France toward Romania and the other socialist countries. Thus, for example, the French mass information media did not omit to mention the fact that in the course of the talks with the Romanian leaders, the French political figures did not conceal France's intentions to expand economic relations and contribute to granting Romania certain trade and financial facilities (such as the general¹⁸ preferences status of the EEC) mainly for political considerations.

In the 1970's the political and economic relations between France and Albania remained limited economically and, particularly, politically. Some statements made by the Albanian leaders after 1976 indicate Albania's greater readiness to develop relations with other countries, including some developed capitalist countries. The French press published the statement of E. Hoxha on Albania's wish to develop economic and cultural cooperation with some neutral and small capitalist countries to which France was added. According to LE MONDE, unquestionably, the Albanian¹⁹ leader wished to express his interest in expanding bilateral cooperation. It is obvious, however, that, bearing in mind the political line followed by the Albanian leadership, the small size, and the relatively low level of Albanian economic development, that country, is, for the time being, of no particular interest to French diplomacy.

France's approach to the efforts of the Balkan countries to strengthen their good neighborly relations and intensify reciprocal cooperation in order to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and understanding is a

manifestation of the realistic trends in French policy. Thus, for example, during his visit to Bulgaria in 1973, French Prime Minister P. Mesmer stated that "Without wishing in the least to interfere in the affairs of an area distant from its borders, France follows with interest the worthy efforts of the Balkan countries to improve bilateral relations and prepare the way for multilateral initiatives so that cooperation may be restored in this area which, regrettably, was once known as the powder-²⁰keg of Europe.

The political and economical relations between France and Bulgaria, particularly in the past 20 years, have been developing. Even though it is not so active as it is toward some other Balkan countries, French policy toward Bulgaria takes into consideration the strategic position of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Balkans, its growing international prestige, its economic potential, and its export possibilities. Also significant is the traditional friendship between the two countries, as well as the fact that the French language and culture are familiar to Bulgaria. A number of common factors and, above all, the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist countries in Europe, and the ever closer contacts between them, leading to reciprocal familiarity and ties, are contributing to the expansion of mutual cooperation in all fields. The intensification of detente creates more favorable conditions for political cooperation between France and Bulgaria in the solution of important European and global problems.

In the 1970's, political, economic, and cultural relations between France and Bulgaria expanded and intensified considerably. This was helped by the reciprocal visits paid by the leaders of the two countries. The base for the development of Franco-Bulgarian cooperation in the past period was the official visit paid by Comrade T. Zhivkov (as chairman of the council of ministers) to France in 1966. At that time three important agreements were concluded: on scientific and technical cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture, and cultural cooperation. Drawing the balance of the significance of this visit and the results achieved since then, Comrade T. Zhivkov has stated that, "As early as 1966, in the course of my first state visit to France, I expressed our readiness to broaden and strengthen relations. The passage of time since then confirmed my conviction that peaceful coexistence, based on good will, is a need for both our countries. It creates the necessary prerequisites for full and mutually profitable cooperation in politics, economics, and culture."²¹ The first postwar visit which French Prime Minister P. Mesmer paid to Bulgaria in 1973, the visit which Minister of Foreign Affairs P. Mladenov paid to Paris the same year and that of his French colleague to Sofia in 1973, etc., played a major role in the further development of Franco-Bulgarian relations.

Over 20 intergovernmental documents have been initialed between France and Bulgaria, giving a lasting and stable nature to cooperation in all

fields. Contacts are broadening between individual departments and ministries, mass and political parties and organizations, parliaments, and so on.

Economic cooperation is the basic direction in the development of bilateral relations. It is based on the 1974 10-year treaty for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries (concluded in May 1975), and the five-year treaty on commercial relations, covering the 1976-1980 period. As the following table shows, the volume of reciprocal trade is rising steadily.

Trade between France and the Bulgarian People's Republic
(in million foreign exchange leva)

	1970	1975	1977
Total	96.4	173.1	175.3
Including			
Bulgarian exports	44.4	48.6	65.4

France has become one of the biggest Bulgarian partners among the developed capitalist countries. All in all, between 1968 and 1976 Bulgaria imported from France 19 big complete projects worth a total of 1 billion francs. In recent years the number of trade and economic contracts between big French companies and Bulgarian foreign trade organizations has risen considerably. A characteristic feature of these contracts is that they call not only for a conventional exchange of goods but for joint scientific and technical studies, intensification of specialization and cooperation, and marketing cooperation in the markets of other countries. General agreements on economic cooperation have been concluded between Bulgarian associations and the French companies Renault, Alston-Atlantic, Technip, Thomson-Brandt, Christian-Dior, Creusot-Loire, Air France, and so on.

Scientific and technical cooperation between France and the Bulgarian People's Republic has yielded certain results. It is based on a joint program for scientific and technical exchanges for the 1978-1980 period. So far, direct cooperation has been established between 10 departments of both countries. The beginning has been laid to joint studies involving the participation of 15 Bulgarian and 30 French scientific institutes. France's participation in the Plovdiv fair, official since 1977, plays an important role in the expansion of economic cooperation.

Cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and France has been intensified considerably. A number of new forms of reciprocal cultural contacts were discussed in the course of the visit which Comrade L. Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, paid to Paris in 1978. A plan for cooperation in this area through the end of the decade was concluded. There is

intensive tourist exchange between the two countries. Thus, for example, in 1977 53,500 French tourists visited Bulgaria.

This outline of the main aspects in the development of relations between France and Bulgaria presents no more than a most general picture of such relations. At the same time, in an overall assessment of Bulgarian-French cooperation, we cannot fail to consider the existence of unused opportunities, particularly in the realm of economic relations. The general trend of reciprocal trade has been ascending. In individual years, however, it has fluctuated. Certain difficulties are created by imbalanced reciprocal exports. The solution of this problem is possible mainly through the great increase of Bulgarian exports. One of the conditions to achieve this is the removal of the still considerable restrictions governing the export of Bulgarian goods to the French market. Along with customs discrimination, quantitative restrictions play a negative role.

Unused possibilities exist in the field of industrial cooperation and specialization. The broadening of Bulgarian-French economic relations is largely related to the development of this modern form of cooperation. This would provide more favorable opportunities for making cooperation more lasting and stable. Favorable possibilities exist for the intensification between foreign trade banks, the coordination of foreign trade activities between France and Bulgaria in the markets of other countries, the Third World in particular, and the development of more energetic cultural exchanges.

The condition and prospects of Franco-Bulgarian relations were discussed in detail in the course of the visit which O. Stirn, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs paid to Bulgaria in April, 1979. In the words of O. Stirn, "The purpose of the visit was to prove the which France ascribes to Bulgaria and to contribute to the intensification of cooperation in the fields of politics, economics, and culture."²³ The importance of the visit was determined not only by the fact that a useful exchange of views took place covering a broad range of problems of bilateral cooperation and the international situation, but the agreement reached on the meeting to be held between the leaders of France and Bulgaria. As to Bulgarian policy toward France, its invariable determining feature is the desire to develop and intensify friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. In his speech "On the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic," delivered at the 10th session of the Seventh National Assembly, in April 1979, Comrade T. Zhivkov stated that, "We are strengthening and intensifying our cooperation with the French republic. We are seeking together new ways and means for establishing even more active political, economic, cultural, and other contacts, in accordance with our similarity of views on a number of problems of international policy and in²⁴ accordance with the increased possibilities of the two countries."

We have all reasons to expect that cooperation between Bulgaria and France will continue to develop and intensify. Unquestionably, the first meeting between the heads of state of the two countries--T. Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic--the first in the postwar period, will play an unquestionably important role in this respect. The forthcoming visit by Comrade T. Zhivkov to France is expected with a feeling of justified optimism and, unquestionably, will provide a new important impulse to the energizing of reciprocal relations. "I believe that this visit. . . will open a new page in the development of Bulgarian-French relations,"²⁵ Comrade T. Zhivkov stated.

The development of Bulgarian-French relations is in the interest of the Bulgarian and French peoples. It is a real contribution to the efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and to intensify the process of political detente in relations between countries with different social systems.

FOOTNOTES

1. [Not indicated in the text] "OECD, Statistics of Foreign Trade," October 1978, pp 70-71.
2. T. Zhivkov, "Izbr. Such." [Selected Works], Vol 13, 1976, p 63.
3. L'HUMANITE, 14 September 1975.
4. "PECE, Statistics of Foreign Trade," October 1978, pp 56, 57, 70-73, 96-97.
5. Ibid. pp 70-71.
6. LE MONDE, 4 November 1975.
7. Ibid.
8. "OECD, Statistics of Foreign Trade."
9. LE MONDE, 16 November 1978.
10. "La Politique Etrangere de la France, Textes et Documents," [French Foreign Policy, Texts and Documents], June 1975, p 216.
11. Ibid., p 216.
12. See LE MONDE, 5 and 7 December 1976; LE MONDE, 15 October 1977.

13. PROBLEMS ECONOMIQUES, 9 August 1978, p 6.
14. LE MONDE, 15 October 1977.
15. "OECD, Statistics of Foreign Trade," October 1978, pp 70-71.
16. LE MONDE, 11/12 March 1979
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid., 1 February 1973.
19. Ibid., 11 November 1978.
20. RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 21 July 1973.
21. Ibid., 9 June 1978.
22. "Statisticheski Godishnik na NRB" [Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic], 1978.
23. RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 22 April 1979.
24. Todor Zhivkov, "Za Vutreshnata i Vunshnata Politika na Narodna Republika Bulgariya" [On the Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic], Partisdat, 1979, p 40.
25. Ibid.

5003

CSO: 2200

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION TO CSSR--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Education led by State Secretary W. Lorencz ended its talks in Prague on Saturday [12 January]. After signing a joint communique on the main directions of further cooperation in the sphere of education, the delegation was seen off by K. Cepicka, deputy minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

BCP-CPCZ DISCUSSIONS--The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Y. Golemanov, deputy chief [as published] of the BCP Central Committee department for foreign policy and international relations, which discussed the plan of contacts between the BCP and the CPCZ for the 1980-1981 period at the CPCZ Central Committee, was received on 28 January by J. Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Z. Popov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISITS CSSR--On 28 January Imre Markoja, Hungarian minister of justice, arrived in the CSSR at the invitation of the Czech and the Slovak ministers of justice. During his stay he will discuss, among other things, some questions connected with the preparation of the consultation of ministers of justice of the socialist countries, which will be held in Prague in April. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400

ALBANIA

'ATA' SCORES THATCHER'S GOVERNMENT ANTIPOPULAR POLICY

AU311442 Tirana ATA in English 1003 GMT 31 Dec 79 AU

[ATA headline: "Demagogy Cannot Conceal the Antipopular Policy of Thatcher's Government"]

[Text] Tirana, 31 Dec (ATA)--In May this year, while presenting the programme of her government in parliament, Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher made numerous demagogical promises on the improvement of the situation of the working masses of the country. But, the six month period that has elapsed since that time indicates that Thatcher has pursued the same anti-popular policy of her predecessors. Her government has taken care in the increase of the profits of the monopolies in the conditions of the crisis and in shifting the burden of this crisis onto the shoulders of the working people. As it follows from the data published in the British press, in November inflation amounted to 17.5 per cent, thus marking the highest percentage during the last two years. This year the prices have increased by 11 per cent, as against 8.5 per cent they rose the last year.

Thatcher raised a great clamour, too, that she would fight unemployment, but from June to October this year, approximately 100,000 people were added to the number of the unemployed, who reached the figure of 1.6 million.

The discordance between the words on the "improvement" of the situation of the people and their true deeds has been a distinguishing feature of all the governments that the main parties of the big British capital have brought to power. A great clamour has been raised by the London officials and their propaganda on the "social justice" which they will establish between the so-called policy of prices and income. The Labour Government clamorously proclaimed that it would restrain the increase of prices and the profits of the capitalist firms. But facts speak of the opposite. For the 1972-1978 period the annual price rise of the mass consumer goods has oscillated between 8 to 16.5 per cent. According to the data of the magazine ECONOMIST, the dividends of the British stock companies have increased more than twice, while strict measures have been adopted to freeze the workers' wages. The monopolies have a free hand in increasing their profits in an unprecedented way, by intensifying the exploitation of the proletariat and the

other labouring masses. To this end, according to the admissions of the British economists, actually the level of the real income of the working people in Britain is lower than in 1974. Such is the reality of the British society: while the profits of the magnates of capital increase ever more, the standard of living of the labouring masses becomes worse.

CSO: 2020

ROLE OF HISTORIOGRAPHY IN MARXIST-LENINIST DEVELOPMENT

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 10, Oct 79 pp 36-46

[Article by Stefanaq Pollo: "Our Historiographic Science and Its Achievements on the Road of Marxist-Leninist Development"; passages between slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] The historiographic successes occupy a deserved place in the brilliant balance-sheet of great victories *attained* by our socialist fatherland in these 35 years of the people's government. Our historiography comes to this jubilee year as an organized science, equipped with trained specialists and research institutes and powerfully relying on Marxist-Leninist philosophy and on the illuminating teachings of our Workers Party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha--a science that has become an active component of the building of socialism of the country.

In the past, studies and research in the field of history of the Albanian people, more than in other fields of Albanian sciences, were the property mainly of foreign historians. There was no Albanian science in the proper understanding of the word. The elements who were enthusiastic about Albanian history, in an individual manner and without any support at all from the regimes in power but moved by their patriotic feelings, managed to produce some studies on special issues or to gather documents and draft textbooks on Albanian history. Although they were more amateurish than real scientific works, these historial studies shed light on the century-old struggle of the Albanian people for freedom and on their cultural and spiritual values.

Thus, the new Albanian historiography had to begin its life after the liberation with a relatively rich foreign heritage and with a very poor domestic heritage. These two heritages, however, in spite of their positive values, suffered from emphasized emptiness and weakness, not only because whole historical periods or special important issues had been forgotten or had become objects of superficial studies, but also because, in genral, they relied on an idealistic outlook and on erroneous methodology; and, in many cases, foreign studies were tendentious, with an anti-Albanian character and served the determined political aims of the chauvinistic and imperialist powers.

This situation assigned great and complicated tasks to the new Albanian historiography: first, to submit to criticism and to generalize the former achievements on the basis of a new materialistic methodology and on the level reached by world sciences, and secondly, to collect, in large dimensions, historical documents, especially local documents, so that onesidedness in the utilization of resources will be liquidated once and for all and, on this basis, to undertake extended studies that would embrace all the history of the Albanian people.

To implement these tasks, it was indispensable to establish specialized research institutions, such as organized scientific work centers inside the country. Our socialist system also created very favorable conditions for the development of historical science, just as it did in other fields. With concern of the party, the sector of Albanian studies was established at the National Library, which can be said to have the largest number of publications on the Albanians and on Albania; the State Archives and the Archives of the Party Central Committee were established--the first institutions of this kind in our country. They have collected and classified precious state documents, such as party documents and biographies of distinguished personages; and central and local historical museums were also established; all made it possible to form a healthy material base. The creation of the History and Philology Faculty in Tirana University, the development of a broad system of courses on Albanian history in all categories of schools, and the creation of historical research institutions and of historical scientific societies in districts were the other measures that helped prepare and train specialists, and begin the research work, managed on the basis of a plan guided by party which provided for, first of all, the entire study of Albanian history, in order to draft basic and generalizing textbooks that would respond to the urgent needs of our school.

This comprehensive work on the organizational level served as a base for all scientific research works in the field of history. The labor of so many years was crowned with success with the publication of three volumes of Albanian history from the most ancient times to our days, for higher schools, and the publication of the history of the Albanian Workers Party in one volume and of special textbooks for other categories of schools. Along with these works and, especially after their termination, a great number of extensive studies on special problems, were undertaken, including all historical periods of our people. They were published as monographs or study articles in the specialized organs, such as "Historical Studies," "Illyria," "Albanian Ethnography" and "Studia Albanica." These studies are accompanied by documentary anthologies and volumes containing local and foreign documents prepared on the basis of special themes and periods.

The achievements of Albanian Marxist-Leninist historiography have also been presented in a number of national and international scientific sessions, conferences and congresses, organized inside and outside the country. The most important of these were dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of independence (1962) to Skenderbeg and his times (1968), the Albanian National Movement (1964 and 1968), the problems of the building of

socialism (1969), the Illyrians and their Culture (1972), the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle (1974), ethnographical problems (1976), and the 100th anniversary of the Albanian League of Prizren (1978). These achievements have also been shown with success in the congresses of the Society for Southeastern European Studies that have been held in Sofia, Athens, Bucharest, Ankara and so forth.

With the results achieved so far, the new Albanian historiography has shed light on important periods, events and phenomena of the country's history. It is obvious that we cannot claim that the problems which have been studied and the conclusions drawn are conclusive. The new materials that have come out every year from archeological excavations and the new documents, unknown before, that now are gradually being put at the disposal of our scientific workers, are continually widening the base of studies and improving their level.

/One of the great merits of Albanian historiography is that it has treated historical processes not as the continuation or as the consequence of foreign factors or influences, but as the result of the activity of economic, social, political and cultural forces of the country, without denying the role of reciprocal influences./ Our historians placed the Albanian people, from the earliest times to our days, in the center of their scientific research work, guided by Comrade Enver Hoxha's generalization that "in their struggle against the imperialist powers and the chauvinism of the neighboring states and in the struggle against their numerous and stanic intrigues, that prevented them from achieving their holy goals--the liberation and creation of a free and independent Albania--our people fought and struggled from decades to decades until they reached the day of 28 November... The Albanian people themselves as the decisive factor that has made and is making its history, created favorable situations everywhere in order to reach this great historical day" (Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1972-1973, p 175).

Different from previous studies and from present bourgeois and revisionist studies, this treatment has equipped the history of the Albanian people with an autonomous compass and has brought into light the contribution of its cultural and original values to the world cultural treasury.

I.

/In the field of ancient history,/ Albania from a "white spot" which it was in the past, today numbers dozens of archeological centers, where excavations have been carried out. The materials that were found in these excavations and studies brought into light the uninterrupted cultural continuity of the inhabitants of this land from the Neolithic Period to the Iron Age and have permitted new conclusions to be drawn. The thesis, according to which the ethnic Illyrian home is situated outside the Balkans and the Illyrians came from Central or Northern Europe in the Iron Age is now in contradiction with our point of view, that is, that /the ethnic Illyrian home was formed in the Balkans and in the land of the Albanians from the Bronze Age,/ within the

framework of an Aegean or Balkan-Anatolian cultural unity, which developed without interruption, continuously adopting new forms until the Iron Age, without denying the role played by migrations under the conditions of a society of pastoral relationships.

The materials discovered in tumuli, spread through various areas of the country, have shed light on the Illyrian culture of the Iron Age, as well as on the appearance of urbanization, thus, creating a healthy base for a new evaluation of the economic, social and political development of the Illyrian society in the first millenium before our era. Contrary to the point of view rooted deeply and firmly in foreign historiography about the primitive character of Illyrian society, about the Illyrians' incapability of forming a state or about their passive and unmoveable nature, as well as of how long have they stayed far way from the main cultural trends and so forth, the Albanian materials give us the right to speak about a society that knew class distinctions, a relatively high level of economic and cultural development, and relatively stable state formations, about a society, which a long time before the Roman occupation, had entered the road of convergent, unitary development. These conclusions also find support in the rich numismatic collections that provide a clear picture about the minting of coins and of their circulation in Illyrian cities.

Albanian archeologists have also done research work/ on the Greek and Roman culture of coastal cities, especially in Apoloni, Durrës and Butrint. Of special importance are the many onomastic data which have been found; they prove unknown phenomenon--the presence of Illyrian inhabitants in these cities.

One of the most important problems /in the field of studies on Middle Ages,/ that has drawn the attention of our historiography, is that of the Illyrian-Albanian continuity and, connected with this, the problem of the genesis the the Albanian people and of their indigeneous character. At present, there are very few historical data about the late antiquity and early Middle Ages; therefore, only the coordination of the results of archeological research work with those of linguistics, ethnography, folklore and anthropology can shed new light on this problem. /The materials discovered in archeological excavations/ in Krujë, Burrel and Shurdhah by our scholars,/together with the data of other sciences, have made it possible to/ make a critical examination of the existing theses on the migration of the Albanians in the early Middle Ages in the lands that today are inhabited by them and /to present a new thesis that establishes the ethnical suitability of this culture of the 6th and 7th century, as a culture of the early Albanians,/ that stretches out from Northern Albania, through the coastal plains, to the areas of inner Southeastern Albania near the Lake of Ohrid and that has genetic relationships with Illyrian culture, which speaks about the Illyrian-Albanian continuity.

The research work done in the citadels of the 7th to 10th centuries have confirmed the opinion about the advanced urbanization of the Albanians in this period, that has been correctly considered as the period of the formation of the Albanian nationality.

Among the many problems of the Middle Ages before the Ottomans, the problem of the birth and development of feudalism and, closely linked with this, the problem of the formations of Albanian feudal states have also been subjects of study.

In this field, too, the views of earlier historiography on the primitive character of the Albanian society in the 8th to the 12th centuries, presented as a society of travelling shepherds, continually moving and fighting, activated by foreign factors, does not stand up to criticism any longer. By widening the documentary base of studies on this period, it was also possible to clearly determine the Albanian regions and those of the other Balkan peoples, the general phenomenon of the rise and development of feudal relationships, as a result of the development of local structures, and the creation of feudal state formations and as a consequence of the strengthening of the feudal class. Special attention has been devoted to the Albanian feudal state of the 15th Century, to the image of the leader of this state, to the great struggle against the Ottomans, to the personality of Skenderbeg and, in general, to his period, which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "Is of national and international importance, because, it was in the Middle Ages that our small country, began to move toward the creation of a centralized ruling authority, an event of great historical importance" (Enver Hoxha, Works, Volume 17, p 181).

/Our historiography has solved a number of issues set forth by this glorious historical period of the Albanian people, not considering it,/ as an isolated and occasional phenomenon, or considering Scanderbeg as a meteor in the Albanian sky, but thinking of it as a /period closely linked with social, economic, and cultural development and with the freedom-loving traditions of the Albanian people and with the state tradition of earlier periods, and with Skenderbeg as the product of the concrete historical and social Albanian milieu,/ without which his victories as a strategist and statesman are inconceivable. New light has also been shed on Skenderbeg's relations with foreign world, outlining, among other things, the international role of Skenderbeg's wars and revealing the truth which has been hidden especially by clerical historiography, on the completely negative and hostile role toward Albania and the Albanians on the part of the Papacy and Venice in this historical period.

With regard to the Ottoman rule of Albania for a period of five centuries, earlier historiography has been superficial and onesided in general and, what is even worse, it has had such distortions that, among other things, used to lead to the common conclusion that identified the history of the Albanian people with the history of the Albanian feudal class and with the history of the Ottomans; they stemmed either from an insufficient knowledge of documentation or from a tendentious political spirit, or from both.

The attentive study by our historians of the previously unknown local archives material, as well as of new unexplored documents from Turkish and Western archives, has made it possible to handle three basic problems of this period: one, the characteristics of Ottoman military feudalism in Albanian feudal class. All these three problems are the historical aspects of a single society, organically linked together.

Considering the Ottoman occupation of Albania as a destructive turn, that interrupted the normal and general development of the country, our studies have dealt with new economic and social phenomena that developed under the feudal system of the "Timars" [a subdivision of fief], the evolution of this system during the decadence of the Ottoman Empire, the replacement of this system with the system of the landed estates, as well as the relationship of the latter with the market.

The phenomenon of the rise of the new domestic feudal class was handled as a product of the feudal system which in the beginning, linked its fate with that of the Turkish Empire and, later, as a result of its invigoration and of the creation of great pashaliks in the XVIII Century, it openly expressed its autonomous tendencies. In opposition to the concepts of earlier historiography, that idealized the large pashaliks, in our studies, these pashaliks were treated in a dialectical manner, as a higher level feudal exploitation of the popular masses and as a factor for wiping out feudal disintegration and feudal anarchy in the country./

/The studies on the people's liberation and anti-feudal movements,/ that fill the annals of the history of this period and that had, as centers, the mountain regions of the country and, later, the cities,/ wrote a completely new page in Albanian historiography./ Among the processes that the Albanian society know under the Ottoman rule, Islamization of the population holds an important place, that has been considered as an ideological diversion of the Sublime Porte in order to break the Albanian resistance and to provide the empire with the necessary armed forces to perpetuate its political rule over this zone.

The studies on the history of Albanian Middle Ages art and architecture that represent, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has started, "a part of the past culture of our ancestors" and that "have the value of a priceless artistic treasure" (Enver Hoxha, Works, Volume 21, pp 362-363), also are a component part of these studies. After the liberation, a great number of art works, belonging to various centuries, starting with the 12th Century, were discovered. Their study brought to the fore not only the great artistic values of these works, especially those of the talented master of the 16th Century, Onufri, but also the local and original characteristics of this art, that comprises the Albanian contribution to the common culture of the people.

/The new and current Albanian history,/ that has a richer local and foreign documentation, has attracted the attention of a relatively large circle of our scholars.

The main place in these studies is held by the period of the National Renaissance with its economic, social, political, ideological, cultural and military aspects. /Our historiography has managed to solve a number of issues with a methodological character that deal with the division into periods of the Renaissance--with its movable forces and their historical role, its political and social character and its program, and the character and role of international factors and so forth./ In the light of these results, the old and

new concepts of a part of foreign historical literature must be considered as groundless and tendentious: they treat the Albanian National Renaissance either as very narrow in the aspect of political thinking and of cultural creativeness, or as a reactionary movement, a manifestation of a primitive society directed against the Ottoman "progressive" reforms and the "civilized" interventions of the great powers, or as movements organized and encouraged sometimes by Turkey and sometimes by foreign powers.

The Albanian scholars, relying on the many interpretations and evaluations that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made of this period and examining them in the light of a relatively rich documentation, now have reached the unanimous conclusion that National Renaissance was a conscious political, social, ideological and cultural movement, that was born and developed in the 19th Century, along with the deterioration of feudal relationships and the rise of the development of capitalist relationships; it was led by the representatives of the national bourgeoisie and of landowners linked with them, having the peasantry as their chief army; it aimed at the liberation of the fatherland from foreign rule, the protection of its territorial integrity, and the creation of an autonomous or independent Albanian state and the bourgeois and capitalist development of the country.

Special studies have been devoted to the peaks of the national movement, such as the League of Prizren, the League of Peja, the great anti-Ottoman uprisings of the years 1910-1912, and to its ideologists and distinguished political and military personalities, such as N. Veqilharxhi, Z. Jubani, A. Frasheri, N. Frasheri, S. Frasheri, J. Vreto, M. Grameno, D. Gjoluli, H. Prishtina and others.

A particular stress /must be given to the important achievements of our historiography on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Albanian League of Prizren,/ where new generalizations and a new higher synthesis were made that allow us to evaluate the League as the most important event of our National Movement in the 19th Century, as an active factor of international importance in the Balkan Field and outside the Balkans.

The period of independence (1912-1939) has been treated in its 3 aspects in our historical studies: /first,/ in the aspect of the economic and political development of the country (industrial and agricultural development, credits and finances, intrusion of foreign capital); /second,/ the anti-imperialist, democratic, worker and communist movements (the battle for Vlore, the Lushnje Congress, the Revolution of June 1924, the worker movement, the activity of the communist groups and so forth); and /third,/ the international relations of Albania (the Conference of ambassadors in London in 1912-1913, the policy of the imperialist powers during World War I and at the Peace Conference in Paris, the policy of Italian fascism against Albania and so forth). The largest part of the studies has been devoted to the last two aspects.

/It is the first time in the historiography of Albania that the miserable situation of the broad people's masses was dealt with and that the deserved place was given to the revolutionary progressive movements of the farmers

and workers directed against feudal and capitalist exploitation, for the establishment of a democratic system./ Extraordinarily great assistance in the handling of farmers' movement and of other movements, on scientific bases and with a Marxist-Leninist methodology, was given to our historians by Comrade Enver Hoxha's study "Some views on the uprising of the peasantry in Central Albania (1914-1915) led by Haxhi Qamili." The analysis of these movements, on this basis, has revealed, first, that some of the patriot leaders, who had distinguished themselves in the Albanian cause of that time, did not correctly understand the peasant movement of 1914 and, thus, remained detached from the decisive popular factor and, secondly, the democratic branch of the Albanian bourgeoisie which, later, led the uprising of June 1924, was no longer capable of undertaking and leading revolutionary activities on a national level, after the suppressing of this uprising; therefore, now it was the turn of the working class and of its communist leaders to play this role.

The studies on Albania's international relations in this period have been a valuable contribution; on the basis of a critical observation of a very rich relevant documentation, they brought into the open the deeply hostile policy of the imperialist powers, especially of fascist Italy, against Albania.

/A new field of studies was opened after the liberation of the country--the history of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and of the building of socialism./ With the setting up of the archives documentation, the publication of the main documents of the period of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and of the building of socialism and, especially the publication of the Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha the leader of our party and people works which, because of their deep scientific analyses and Marxist-Leninist generalizations, serve as a beacon for the handling and interpretation of the events and phenomena of contemporary history, the studies have been continuously increased in number and in quality. A large number of authors have handled basic periods and problems, placing in the center of attention the activity and role of the party as the leader and organizer of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and of the period of building socialism. For the period of the struggle, the following have been and remain the subjects of study: the history of the formation of the National Liberation Councils and of their activities; the history of the formation of the National Liberation Army and its military activities; and the history of the creation of the mass organizations; and so forth; while for the period of the building of socialism, the subject has been and remains: the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the people's government, as well as the revolutionary activity of the people's masses in implementing this policy in different phases.

A great amount of work has been done in the past years by groups of authors and veterans of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle for drafting histories of formations of the National Liberation Army, of former districts and villages, and so forth; a portion of this work has begun to be published. An important achievement has been the compilation in two volumes of the History of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle, as well as the publication of the first volume in the past years.

The studies completed by our authors have fully proven the thesis that the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle marks a higher step in comparison with the former liberation movements of the Albanian people and a radical shift in the history of the country. Accompanied by important political and social processes, it assumed the characteristics of an anti-feudal, anti-imperialist and deeply democratic people's revolution, during which socialist elements developed who would lead the liberation of the country to the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The studies on the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and the period of the building of socialism have rejected, as baseless and tendentious, the distortions of the history of these two glorious periods by the Yugoslav and Soviet revisionist authors and, recently, by the Chinese revisionists, who have tried to deny the leading and organizing role of the Albanian Communist Party (today the Albanian Workers Party), and its independence and self-rule, as well as those of the National Liberation Army and of the authority of the National Liberation Councils during the period of the struggle; they also tried to diminish the Marxist-Leninist content of the economic, social, cultural and military policy pursued by the Albanian Workers Party in the period of the building of socialism.

2.

The successes achieved by our historical science are, first of all, the result of the great concern and constant esteem of the party and the people's government for this science. The decisions of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha's recommendations, teachings and studies on ideological and scientific problems in general and, especially on historical problems, stand like a mile stone on the road of development of our historiography. The party documents, as well as the persistent work of our historians, made it possible for /our historiographic science to be oriented toward the basic problems of history and, with their Marxist-Leninist handling, to become a powerful means not only for knowing reality, but also for transforming it./

The Seventh Party Congress also made a positive evaluation of the results achieved by our historical science. "A number of valuable studies," Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "have also been completed in the field of social problems, of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle, of history, of archeology and of the Albanian language" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the AWP Congress," p 181). This evaluation is a great encouragement for all our historians but, on the other hand, it further increases their responsibility. Among the tasks set forth for historical science and, in general, for the social sciences, by the Seventh Party Congress, are, first of all, those that have to do with the strengthening in our studies of the ideological compass, of proletarian party-mindedness and of class tendentiousness and the perfection of analysis and of scientific generalization, in order to place our studies completely in the service of the people and socialism.

Historical science is an important front of the ideological struggle. The class struggle, that has been developed in an uninterrupted manner, has embraced all aspects of our life; it has been reflected and continues to be reflected in the field of historical studies. In present conditions of the ideological aggression, undertaken against our country by the imperialist and

revisionist enemies, the struggle in this field, as the party teaches us, constitutes one of the main directions of the class struggle. The essential condition for successfully developing this struggle is the total implementation of party ideology and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teaching in historical studies. This has made our historical science, and will make it even more in the future, a militant science, a science incompatible with the weaknesses, shortcomings and foreign influences that have been observed in some of our studies, and a science that is in open attack against the distortions of bourgeois and revisionist historiography, as well as against its anti-Albanian views.

The present bourgeois and revisionist trends in history are not a few. They have different nuances; however, they are united by the denial of objective historic legality, empiricism and objectivism, nationalism and chauvinism, and apology for the capitalist and revisionist system.

The present bourgeois and revisionist historiography on Albania has made its own and has developed the old anti-Albanian ideas and views, such as: /one,/ the justifying with nationalist and geopolitical reasonings of the expansion of the neighboring countries to the detriment of Albanian territories and of the division of Albania among neighboring countries; /two,/ the overevaluation of the great empires where even Albania had been included and the rejection of the role of the Albanian people in the making of their own history; /three,/ the ignoring of the struggle of the Albanian people for freedom and of their efforts and fight against the partition of territories and the extolling of "peaceful coexistence" with the invaders; /four/ the distortion of the character of the antifascist national liberation struggle and of the independent action of its motivating forces; and the fetishization of Soviet aid or of Chinese aid in the building and defense of socialism in Albania.

Our Marxist-Leninist historiography has rejected these anti-scientific and anti-Albanian trends and views with facts and convincing arguments in various publications and in national and international scientific congresses and conferences, opposing them with the history of the Albanian people, presented in an objective and scientific light.

/The Seventh Party Congress assigned another important task to social sciences: they should consider the study and the scientific generalization of the revolutionary practice and opinion of our party and people, as their chief objective./ Our historiography is successfully implementing this directive. For some years now the present themes have been finding an increasingly larger place in historical subjects. Out of 400 scientific articles, documentary summaries, popular scientific works, monographs and generalized historical works published during the past five-year plan, more than 30 percent belong to the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and the building of socialism. In this five-year plan, another forward step has been made in widening the present theme. The problems of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Struggle and the building of socialism are studied not only in the Institute of History, but also in a number of other scientific and study institutions, as well as

in the scientific history associations in the districts. This is the purpose of the special nucleuses of history of these two periods that are being created in these associations.

The tasks and opportunities in this field of study are great. It is enough to mention that until now more than 1,600 village histories have been drawn up, without mentioning the histories of formations of the National Liberation Army, of enterprises and so forth; and many veterans memories have also been collected.

This is a very large amount of material that requires an equally great amount of work to classify, discuss, revise, and edit it in order to raise it to the level necessary for publication.

In the framework of contemporary history, the cultivation of a new field of studies, that of party history, is becoming increasingly more urgent. After the publication of the book, "The History of the Albanian Workers Party" in 1968, as a generalized work, it is necessary, in addition to its supplementation, to undertake broad monographic studies on the history of the party organizations in the center and at the base. The party committees have a very rich archival material in their archives that reflects the work of the party organizations, leading the working collective to solve the great and difficult tasks of the building of socialism. Now the time has come for the thorough study of the history of the party organizations to be dealt with an organized manner by the scientific institutions, in close cooperation with the party committees; this event will provide our historiography with new, glorious pages.

Making the balance-sheet of achievements of our Marxist-Leninist historiography

During these 35 years of the people's government, we can affirm without hesitation that it has implemented the tasks assigned by the party and, powerfully relying on Marxism-Leninism, on party guidelines and on Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, our historiography will, in the future, also, give more dignified works to our people.

9150

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

'ATA' REPORTS HALF ALBANIA'S POPULATION IS UNDER AGE OF TWENTY

AU221446 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, 22 Jan (ATA)--As a result of the all-sided measures taken, Albania today has a relatively young population. Over 48 per cent of it is younger than 20 years old, while, in general, over 70 per cent of the country's population was born in the years of the people's power, from 1945 and on.

This is due to the natural increase of the population, which is 3.5 times greater than the annual average of the countries of Europe. At the same time mortality in 1978 was 37 per cent lower than the average level of mortality in these countries.

Nearly 54 per cent of the population are able-bodied and all of them have a guaranteed job.

There is no unemployment, emigration, abandoning of countryside and inundation of the peasant population in the cities, economic and moral destruction of the family, the tendency of limit the number of the children, etc. which are some of the features of the present bourgeois-revisionist world.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the people's power pursue the policy of further increase and with ever greater rates of the population.

In Albania, everything is made for the protection and strengthening of the health of mother and child, for the strengthening of the socialist family, for the well-being of the people.

CSO: 2020

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

TIRANA TROUPE'S RETURN--Tirana, 31 Dec (ATA)--The troupe of the People's Theatre of Tirana returned home from the SR of Macedonia. Upon its stay there our artists successfully performed the drama "The Girl of the Mountains." The troupe was welcomed by the vice-chairman of the committee of culture and arts of the PSR of Albania, Kristo Jorgui and others. [AU312115 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 31 Dec 79 AU]

CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--On occasion of the 21st anniversary of the liberation of Cuba, the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Republic of Cuba to the PSR of Albania, Andres Silva Diaz gave a reception at the embassy seat, last night. Present were the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other invitees. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania. [Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU]

CSO: 2020

CHAMBER OF NATIONS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ROLE OF CONTROL

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 51, 19 Dec 79 pp 4-5

[Interview with Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of Chamber of Nations, by Oldrich Bilovsky: "Purpose of Control--to Uncover and Eliminate Shortcomings" by TRIBUNA: Date and Place not Given]

[Text] The order of the day is to evaluate the situation critically and to increase efforts to overcome the shortcomings. This requirement was formulated already by V.I. Lenin. The 15th CPCZ Congress instructed the organs of people's control to further improve their work and render it more effective. By a law of 1971, the Federal Assembly entrusted them with a responsible mission in the execution of party and state economic and social policy. At one of its meetings in October 1979, the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly discussed how the control system was contributing to the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. In this context, we asked its deputy chairman Vladimir Vedra for an interview.

[Question] Advancement is unthinkable without a critical evaluation of the situation, without an analysis of weak points and shortcomings. To signalize them and to participate in their elimination is one of the principal tasks of control. Such an approach, however, calls for getting down to the very roots of the problems, to the essence of phenomena. What is the situation in this respect?

[Answer] Before answering your question I would like to point out that we did not put the problem of control on the agenda of the Chamber of Nations by chance. On the contrary. The period we are passing through in our national economy now has not been particularly easy. Just the opposite is true. The demands on competent management, overall quality of work and the related standard of cadres constantly increase. It is a period to which [Czech writer Jan] Neruda's maxim: "He who stops for a while is already left behind" fully applies. Indeed, we cannot relax because life does not let us do so. This, of course, means also that we must fully implement our

decisions and adopted resolutions and that we cannot be satisfied with half-hearted measures. The importance of control comes to the fore precisely in this context. No conscientious worker who performs his tasks honestly is afraid of it. He takes it into account on every step, he makes and checks whether the tasks in his area are being fulfilled. That is not only locally, but also on the kraj or statewide scale. In this respect, the following Lenin's words fully apply: "Control permeating all areas of party, state, economic and social life insures the unity of theory and practice, decisions and their implementation, harmony between words and deeds which can be verified."

And now let us turn to your question. The review of the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress resolution and specification of further course of action decided on by the 11th and 12th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee made it clear that the key to advancement lies in further increase in efficiency of social production and quality of all work. This means that all state and economic organs must pay much more attention to the elimination of all weak points and to the solution of central problems of economy. Namely those problems which are of decisive importance for meeting the targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The activity of control organs must be motivated by this requirement.

The CSSR Committee of People's Control concentrated in the past on the fundamental questions of economics and development of the national economy, on the standard of management at all levels, on the analysis and uncovering of real causes of shortcomings. At the same time, it strengthened the elements of prevention. In accordance with V.I. Lenin's requirement, we regard an astute and prompt improvement of the situation as the principal criterion of this activity. This practically means that we must not judge events superficially or blame the so-called objective causes for everything, but on the contrary that we must get down to the roots of the problems. What makes control work so demanding is precisely the effort to determine the real causes, all interdependencies: this means to get down to the very essence of economic phenomena, management and organizational relationships, personal responsibility. It is necessary to appraise the situation objectively, truthfully to analyze it, to discover the causes of shortcomings. This is the basic point of departure for positive changes. The situation in this respect, however, is not satisfactory. There is no question that the control organs tried very hard. Nevertheless, they failed to ascertain the actual situation in some instances. Time and energy for achieving improvements were wasted and the situation became even more complicated. It will be therefore imperative--as we emphasized throughout the discussion in the Chamber of Nations--to redouble effort in this respect, to improve work, and to achieve improvements energetically without delay.

[Question] It is not, however, the business of committees of people's control alone to deal with these complex questions, is it?

[Answer] It is a well-known principle that he who manages also controls. This practically means that management must not confine itself to making correct decisions, but must also see to it that the decisions are carried out. In practice there is no lack of resolutions, orders, guidelines. Most of them are correct and good. They are not implemented, however, because the subordinated organizations and their workers frequently ignore them. To tell the truth, if many of our managers, management personnel would more often check how their decisions are carried out, if they would systematically see to it that they are implemented, then not only their workplace but also the entire society would progress more rapidly.

On the contrary, however, we come across instances that, confronted with constantly new tasks or for other reasons, many workers--not managers alone--do not refer to the adopted resolutions and decisions. Unfortunately, there are quite a few instances that, instead of effective control and implementation of what has been adopted and approved, new resolutions are passed and new orders are issued all the time. And the result? Although we have many resolutions, we have achieved very few specific results. The stumbling block therefore is in their implementation. It applies also to this instance that words and deeds must be in a dialectical unity.

[Question] Do you want to say that there are reserves in control work?

[Answer] Unquestionably. We find ourselves in the following situation: more than 6,000 people work in various control organs of both republics, 1,500 people in people's control. It is unfortunately a fact that many control departments in enterprises, organs and organizations do not concentrate on the most important tasks, do not apply the same strict criteria and as a result the quality of work fluctuates. All this is reflected in low efficiency. This is not always their fault. We know about quite a few instances that enterprises do everything imaginable, but do not have time for control proper. I must add that many of these organs of internal control are not sufficiently objective in their approaches and evaluation. In other words, there are reserves and unused possibilities in cooperation of control organs.

[Question] And how efficient is control?

[Answer] So far as effectiveness of control is concerned, positive changes took place in the recent period: we registered some progress in quality and also in the results. The demands and requirements, however, increase from one day to another. To meet them means to be abreast with the development. Yet, we must see that this is a process which is far from being completed.

To intensify and improve control, to render it more effective still is the most urgent task. To put it frankly--if we speak of the increasingly complex nature of our contemporary and particularly future social practice in the area of economy, science, technology, educational and school system, and

so on--then precisely the control organs must be ahead of time in this respect. After all, they cannot insist on increased responsibility on the part of others, if they do not apply stricter criteria to themselves, to their own work and approach.

[Question] Can you give us some specific examples? I have in mind--and our readers will certainly be interested in these problems--how control has specifically contributed to the elimination of shortcomings?

[Answer] It is a well-known fact that there are a number of problems which adversely affect the development of the national economy. It was imperative to react to this situation by the new conception of control work and approaches. We proceeded from the premise that it would not be expedient to evaluate the overall fulfillment of tasks at any price. We found it much more useful to determine to what extent the annual economic plans coincided with the intentions of the five-year plan, how the targets were met in terms of the anticipated structure and assortment. This is a complex of questions on which control focused its attention. Among them are: customer-supplier relations; utilization of internal reserves; application of criteria of greater efficiency; enforcement of the authority of the plan, planning discipline and so on. To be specific: the control organs analyzed major problems arising in the mining operations in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin. On the basis of these findings and suggestions, the federal government assigned additional basic tasks. Among them there was for example an improvement in capital investment, better utilization of coal deposits and mining equipment. Or: in recent weeks the comprehensive review was completed of the fulfillment of tasks by the brown-coal basin in North Bohemia during this five-year plan and whether conditions were created for coal mining in the next period. This review revealed that the problems, risks and coping with them did not become less urgent. The report will be discussed by the federal government which will enact appropriate measures. The same could be said of other areas.

[Question] The control organs investigate a number of demanding and complex questions. They acquire a great deal of information. Many phenomena, however, keep repeating themselves. I have in mind the growth of the administrative and management apparatus, long-lasting shortcomings in work of economic management personnel, quality of certain workers and so on. Did the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly discuss also these matters?

[Answer] We discussed pertinently and critically ever thing that you have just mentioned, the deputies submitted proposals for the solution of these problems. These proposals were based on the facts ascertained by the large-scale surveys in the plants and enterprises. Deputy Stanislav Kukral for example spoke of the facts established by the committee for industry, transportation and trade in the area of quality of metallurgical and engineering products. He stated that in the enterprises they had often encountered uncritical overestimation of technical standards and quality of

their own products, blaming the inferior quality of deliveries from sub-contractors and outside influences for their own shortcomings. In only a few instances, the deputies were able to obtain pertinent information particularly so far as a comparison of their own products with the best products in the world was concerned. It is striking that a large number of enterprises are dominated by sort of self-complacency. They are satisfied with the fact that the plan is fulfilled. Yet, is such an attitude adequate in the present situation? Obviously it is not. Without constantly increasing the technical standard and quality of products we cannot go forward. On the contrary, we will only observe how we shall be outstripped by others. The situation is not good in this respect. At our session a number of deputies documented it by facts. Let me give you just one example: deputy Viliam Kozik stated that, because of inferior quality, foreign trade technical control had rejected 7 percent of commodities checked during the first half of 1979, while the corresponding figure was less than 6 percent in 1978. Here is another fact: more than 10 percent of commodities checked were rejected in 31 of 100 plants surveyed in North Bohemia. This percentage was considerably higher in some instances: 50 percent in Velveta Varnsdorf; 100 percent in Dsta Decin; more than 34 percent in Elitex Nitra (West Slovakia); 50 percent in Chirana Stara Tura. It was no accident that the demand was voiced for the application of stricter criteria in the evaluation of quality and technical standard of products. At the same time, it will be necessary to review the system of work of intermediate control organs in order to prevent further work on defective products. Final quality control in the enterprises and plants will, of course, continue to be decisive. It is precisely here that many loopholes and reserves exist.

[Question] What is the way out?

[Answer] As I have already mentioned, past experiences have confirmed that the adopted measures are correct. They correctly respond to the needs and development of the society. A more rapid progress is hindered, however, by the inconsistent approach to the implementation of directives and resolutions, by their slow and inadequate practical application. Most of the shortcomings, including the nonutilization of reserves, are of subjective nature. Most probably, they would not arise at all, if people everywhere had a responsible attitude toward overcoming of obstacles and problems. We namely see in management and its further improvement the key to the solution of many questions. This means to seek more effective solutions and new approaches. Management is an activity which is unthinkable without a responsible attitude, although it frequently involves taking calculated risks. Naturally, we must give full support to all those who assume these risks. We must create necessary conditions for those workers who strive for higher technical standards and quality. This must be done in the first place. In the second place, it is necessary to encourage them, to win them over so that they will fulfill this task--and this indeed is the revolutionary task of our times--with all their heart. Experience and knowledge alone is not

enough. It requires strong will, perseverance, personal zeal. In other words all that what we simply call moral incentives and in which the communist must set an example--they must take the lead. This must be the approach to things in the new situation which lays incomparably bigger demands on the conformability to the economic factors.

[Question] Do we have enough energy to be equal to the increased requirements and demands?

[Answer] Life has sufficiently taught us and every day brings new evidence that the results, successes as well as weak points depend upon the quality of people. Most of the people in the leading positions are capable and even outstanding, and possess qualities which I have already mentioned. This constitutes a guarantee! There are, of course, quite a few of those who--to put it mildly--simplify things. They adhere to routine and pursue habits which no longer conform to the changed conditions. It is like a chain reaction: self-satisfaction of management personnel logically leads to small demands on the work of subordinated collectives and individuals. It provides fertile soil for indolence and encourages the tendency not to deal with complex situations, shift the responsibility for the solution of problems to somebody else, to avoid conflicts, to benevolently judge shortcomings and explain them away. And as everywhere, it is true also in this instance that everything is interconnected. In practice of many enterprises and plants it has become for example an established habit that both good and inferior work is almost equally remunerated: premiums and bonuses are paid even when the production quality stagnates. As a result, the difference between good and bad work, between the active and just formal attitude of people toward the fulfillment of tasks is erased. Likewise, problems exist with the observance of state and work discipline. It has become almost fashionable not to implement decisions. And many workers have become used to such procedure and regard it as normal. Of course--and this is a principle tested by life--the criterion of effectiveness of management and state discipline is not the issuance of orders, instructions or partial implementation of resolutions, but their consistent application. The principle that our policy is tested by deeds must be observed everywhere. People will judge us accordingly.

[Question] On the basis of the proceedings in the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and other findings of the CSSR Committee of People's Control as well as of the legislative body, its organs and deputies--can you tell us something about the main directions of activity in the future?

[Answer] The control organs will focus their attention on the urgent contemporary problems. I have in mind primarily the emphasis on efficiency and quality, economical use of raw and industrial materials, energy. Likewise, we shall thoroughly check the fulfillment of decisive tasks in the sector of fuels, power, engineering, transportation, construction, agriculture and foreign trade. The control organs face considerable tasks in raising the standard of management, in improvement of customer-supplier relations, in

practical application of scientific and technological achievements, in observance of state and work discipline. Much more attention than before will have to be paid to prevention. They must intervene whenever and wherever they can affect or reverse the unfavorable development. In order to increase efficiency, the control organs must constitute the basic link between the main sectors of the economic front. Their duty is to contribute to rectification of the situation skillfully and promptly. This is the basic method which corresponds to the Leninist style of work. After all, a mere registration of shortcomings cannot constitute the criterion of the results and quality of control. In our conditions, control must play an active role. This means to find the causes of the given situation, to objectively discover the roots of shortcomings and to actively contribute to their elimination. This, of course, presumes that the members of the control organs will thoroughly study the complex economic problems, will be politically, professionally and morally equal to the tasks and will indeed work creatively.

In the period which we are about to enter it will be imperative that all social functions of control cover more areas than ever before and that the participation of broad strata of population in the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions be increased. The control organs have an irreplaceable mission to perform in this effort. They also must contribute to the improvement of the situation and to the elimination of the discrepancy between words and deeds.

10501

CSO: 2400

DESIRABLE QUALITIES IN PRODUCTION EXECUTIVES DESCRIBED

[AU221911 Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 January, on page 3, carries in the column "Party and Society" a 1,400-word article by Karel Sebek entitled "Cadres Are Decisive for Everything; Valuable Experience From Party Work in the Povazske Engineering Works." The article deals with the results of "certain changes in leading positions" carried out "at the beginning of 1979," 3 years after a structural reorganization of the works in Povazska Bystrica, Slovakia. After describing the qualities desirable in a production executive and the methods we should use--vitality, courageous approaches to necessary organizational changes, stress on analytical activity both on operational and on conceptual work--the article describes the course taken by Engineer Stefan Konecny, communist director since 1979: "Comrade Stefan Konecny took over his function during a most difficult period. And he had no choice, either. The legacy he took over was not exactly a joyous one. And at the beginning it even seemed as though it were more than he could manage. Production problems were almost everywhere. The task fulfillment was far below plan. The shortcomings intensified, and their solution dragged to an extent which made them seem hopeless."

"Comrade Konecny could not immediately abolish the existing approaches and habits and embark on new paths," the article says, stressing further: "I do not exaggerate in saying that he did not know which way to turn first. The shortfalls were so great that even the entire first 6 months was not enough to eliminate them. A turn for the better was manifested only in the second 6 months," the article continues, stressing that this greatly contributed toward "calming down the political and economic atmosphere in the plant." After describing how Konecny relied in his work on the party's support, the article states: "The other newly appointed directors proceeded in a similar manner." Noting that now "the contacts between the political and the economic management of the plant are intensifying," the article concludes: "At the same time the change of cadres in the Povazske Engineering Works is currently continuing. Not every professionally and politically skilled worker can uphold an executive economic function, and nobody can stay in a leading position 'for all times.' If it develops that

he cannot cope with his position, he must be replaced by someone else in time.

"Thus there exists a number of reasons why it is necessary to appraise the approach taken by the all-plant committee of the Slovak Communist Party in the Povazske Engineering Works to work with the cadres. It was exactly the considered and sensitive changes in executive functions at the beginning of this year that showed that the cadre programs, approved of and continuously checked on by the all-plant committee, are a viable document. They guarantee that new and able people will take the places of those who for years had devotedly and conscientiously fulfilled the difficult tasks of our economic policy--new people, who will be capable of leading the working collective entrusted to them even under complicated conditions toward new successes in the struggle for implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress."

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

URO SECRETARY DELINEATES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 49, 5 Dec 79 pp 4-5

[Article by Bedrich Kacirek, presidium member of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "Major Initiative of Trade Unions"]

[Text] The seventh plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions took place at the end of September and its resolutions met with broad response. The proceedings were concluded by an extensive review of activities during the first half of the period between the 9th and 10th all-trade union congress.

At the annual meetings which had preceded the session more than five and half million of trade unionists examined the progress in the implementation of the principal goal set by the congress -- to mobilize all trade union forces for the realization of the program formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress. These meetings provided not only an extensive, but also unusually vivid picture of trade union activities. On this basis it was possible to determine conclusively where were their positive aspects and where were the weak points and shortcomings.

At its September plenary session the Central Council of Trade Unions frankly stated its clear position on the problems which, at the present time, most heavily weigh on the collectives in the plants, adversely affect the development of their initiative and whose slow and frequently half-hearted solution upset workers loyal to socialism. On the basis of organizations' and workers' experiences, it pointed to many subjective causes of the most important obstacles which hinder the consistent implementation of the strategic party line laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress -- achieving efficiency and quality of production and of all work. Moreover, it was necessary to draw a clear dividing line between the responsibility for the standard of management and planning, and irreplaceable responsibility of trade unions for their own shortcomings.

More Resolute Uncovering of Reserves

Lenin used to emphasize that "every direct intervention of trade unions in enterprise management must be regarded as absolutely harmful and inadmis-

sible". He did not mean, of course, that the trade unions should keep aloof from and be indifferent to these questions. On the contrary, he pointed out that it would be absolutely incorrect "to interpret this undisputable truth in such a way as to deny to the trade unions their participation in the socialist organization of industry and in management of state industry". At the 7th plenary session of URO [Central Council of Trade Unions] the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement clearly upheld such participation and responsibility. It very precisely delineated the group of key problems for whose solution the trade union organs and organizations would strive without delay in order to achieve the best possible fulfillment of the national economic plan both this and next year, the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The ROH [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] plan of activity for 1980 focuses attention primarily on those directions of trade unions' effort which, with effective, well-thought-out support of trade union organs and organizations, can mobilize numerous reserves and make use of still unused possibilities. The most important mandatory tasks of the future have now been set for the entire trade union movement which will help overcome contemporary problems and shortcomings, and implement general intentions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

With more determined resolutions than in the previous years, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement pledges its participation in "management" of state industry" which V.I. Lenin had in mind. It does not do so generally, but by lending support to the solution of key problems of our economy. The trade unions claim their share of responsibility being aware -- to use the words of the resolution of the 11th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee -- "that they can take care of man only, if production will increase, work, production and technological discipline will be enforced and labor productivity will rise".

Role of Trade Unions

Already in the past it has become clear that the successes of trade unions, their social influence and authority depend upon the consistency with which they discharge their twofold task -- how they contribute to the economic development and how they take care of workers' rights and interests. When the further development of socialism has encountered new demanding conditions, the trade union movement also must discharge its irreplaceable economic function and mission in a new way.

In the period, when it was necessary to rally all forces to induce fruitful activity of trade union organs and organizations in order to enhance the role of trade unions in all spheres of social life, each of trade unions' basic functions played to a considerable extent an independent role in this process. It was important that none of them -- neither the economic care of workers nor socialist education and strengthening of international bonds-- lagged behind and that the trade unions discharged their socialist mission with harmoniously coordinated action. It has become increasingly obvious

that in order to solve the problems in economy and especially of the fundamental task of improving workers' life, the irreplaceable role of trade unions in economy must be enhanced and the forms of their participation in the economic development must be intensified. Other basic functions of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement must be purposefully developed toward this goal.

For this reason, the ROH plan of activity emphasizes that the societywide responsibility of trade unions will be even more markedly reflected in 1980 in active participation of ROH organizations and all their members in the political development and in the effort for efficiency and economy. "We must constantly keep in mind", the URO meeting admonished all members, "that the only way toward a higher standard of living is the production of resources, increased efficiency of production, fulfillment of plan targets, efficient management -- in other words better work."

Basic Orientation

That the trade union movement does not confine itself to general appeals is borne out by specific orientation to four important points in the overall effort to discharge economic tasks better. These points are: reduction of material and energy consumption in production; increase in product quality, including vigorous struggle against defective products, and effort to manufacture sufficient quantities of spare and complementary parts; rapid increase in production of a large number of products manufactured in Czechoslovakia now in short supply; fulfillment of the planned capital investment projects particularly in the power sector. It is enough to consider a little more thoroughly the impact of each of these problems and it becomes clear that a consistent solution precisely of these problems can result in an improvement in many respects and eliminate the subsequent difficulties and obstacles to the fulfillment of the plan by many enterprises.

By claiming their share of responsibility for the fulfillment of contemporary tasks, the trade unions are ready to make a larger, more constructive contribution to their solution. It should be reflected particularly in the following respects:

-- to achieve specific rectification in those sectors, branches, enterprises and plants where most of the problems and unused reserves are accumulated. The situation should be remedied on the basis of a thorough analysis through a differentiated, though coordinated action, along the trade union and economic lines;

-- to streamline the working of the trade union mechanism from the central committees of trade union associations all the way down to the ROH factory committees so that they would readily, flexibly, informally and ingeniously respond to the situation in their organizations, promptly implement the measures agreed upon and exert constant pressure where the expected results are threatened by bureaucratism, routinism and formalism in trade union work;

-- to consistently fulfill in every organization all duties, tasks and functions of trade unions, to make more creative and more effective use of decisive tools of trade union work for really informal participation of workers in management, solution of problems and elimination of shortcomings;

-- to mobilize the entire organization 7 million strong, all members and workers so that they more actively participate in the life of their organization, express their views, comments and criticism, and thus strengthen positive educational influence of the work collective.

Each of these principal directions of action of trade union organs and organizations which the resolutions of the 7th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions suggest show the way in which the present problems and difficulties could be overcome. They will allow focusing attention, concentration of forces and assistance where they are most urgently needed -- in the plants where the criticized shortcomings exist. If the measures will be so-to-say "custom made", according to the situation in the sector, enterprise or plant, they will help remedy the situation even in those instances where steps previously taken failed because they were too general and not specific.

Closer Cooperation Necessary

This requires close, coordinated cooperation of trade union organs with the ministries and management of sectors and enterprises. The fulfillment of tasks must be coordinated along the trade union as well as economic line. Since stronger criticism of management was recently voiced by the trade unionists, the joint course of action may represent the way for the clarification of these questions too. At the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions it was stated that "together with the increasing demands on all trade union organs, organizations and officials, our relationship to the economic and state organs and their heads will be defined more exactly. We shall fully support all those managers who discharge their role responsibly, consistently and courageously..."

Already the 9th All-Trade Union Congress emphasized the necessity and usefulness of ROH cooperation with the organs of the socialist state at all levels and in all areas. It pointed out that its importance will further increase in the comprehensive solution of social and economic problems which the dynamic development of the society brings. An example how this important principle of work of socialist trade unions is to be translated into reality in order to achieve better results in the implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress is the document recently published under the title "Joint action of the CSR government presidium and presidium of the Czech Trade Union Council in the implementation of plans and collective agreements in 1980". Specific nature of measures agreed upon and emphasis on personal responsibility for their implementation shows how to increase joint effort of state and economic management at all levels as well as of appropriate trade union organs and organizations, and how to render more effective their work on the solution of all problems of our society.

To Improve Political Organization

The tasks of the present period and the necessity of strengthening the role of trade unions in the process of their fulfillment call for a fundamentally higher standard of political organizational work of all organs, but particularly of the associations of trade unions. Even the most profound speculations about the methods and style of work are good for nothing, if the necessary measures are not practically carried out, if they are not reflected in action, if nothing is done about them. The 7th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions made a detailed recommendation: on the basis of an analysis of the situation (referring to specific sectors, plants, workshops and institutions which are the principal source of shortcomings), to agree upon joint action with the economic organs; to organize work meetings with the officials where rectification is necessary; to render permanent assistance to the organizations. The approved measures must be applied directly in the workplaces and individual work collectives must be acquainted with and won over for joint action. Such is the revolutionary style of work under the present conditions which the history of class struggles has taught us. If the revolutionary trade unions had only passed resolutions in the past that they would launch struggle against capital and had not organized it directly in the plants, if they had not actively intervened where it was necessary to encourage the workers to greater determination and courage, they would not have been able to perform their mission in the struggle for the victory of socialism.

Many years' experience with the annual "programming" of tasks and work of basic trade union organizations as incorporated in the plans of activity this time opens new possibilities of how to cope with the tasks and duties according to the actual situation in the plants and workplaces. Pertinent analyses of problems and shortcomings, measures agreed upon with the management of plants will clarify the goals of initiative and competition which must aim at more economical production, higher efficiency and quality, increase in plants' labor productivity and overall efficiency. Every pledge and its fulfillment will be possible to compare with the plan and specified norms of output and consumption. This will provide precise guidance and work programs also for the brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive rationalization brigades, innovators and pioneers of progressive methods. For trade union organizations and production conferences the measures will become a rich source of suggestions for improving the work of collectives and individuals.

Remuneration According to Results

If these and other tools stimulating really informal participation of workers in management are to be effective, it is not enough just to set good examples, to encourage and popularize them. They must be more effectively backed by the socialist principle of remuneration according to merits whose incentive function is used, also through fault of trade union organizations themselves, absolutely unsatisfactorily. The URO plenary session in September justly pointed out that "there is virtually no or only a small difference between

the wages of the best, most self-sacrificing workers on the one hand and of the worst workers on the other, not only in the category of blue-collar workers, but also in the categories of technical and administrative personnel..."

All experiences confirm that initiative, fruitful and creative work corresponding to the needs of the economic development, awareness of responsibility for entrusted work is not born only from zeal, self-sacrifice and consciousness. People must see that good wages will be paid only to those who perform good work and that those who deliver inferior, careless work or do not fulfill their duties will feel it in their earnings. If the trade union organizations will consistently see to it, that they will not tolerate wage egalitarianism or other deviations from the socialist principles governing remuneration, then those individuals who literally sponge off the labor shortage in certain sectors today will have no chance.

Deeds Are Decisive

Many resolutions previously passed by the highest trade union organs emphasized the requirement of a comprehensive approach to mass political and all educational work. In practice, however, this comprehensive approach is rarely observed. The generally formulated tasks in the plans of organizations support even more general, frequently proclamative course of action in educational work, in economic propaganda and agitation, in economic education at trade union organizations and schools of socialist labor. The gap between propaganda and practice, formalism in educational work, discrepancy between words and deeds are -- as it happened in the activity of trade unions many times in the past -- extraordinarily harmful. "Specific action and actual deeds are not only the biggest results of educational work, but also the most effective factor in education itself", said M. Suslov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the October conference of ideological workers in Moscow.

The demanding tasks to which the Central Council of Trade Unions directed attention of trade organizations in economics, the effort to correct quite specific shortcomings, differentiated measures aimed at the utilization of all possibilities in the key spots responsible for the fulfillment of the plan -- all this gives relevant content to economic propaganda, graphic agitation, all forms of mass political and educational work. It makes possible to purposefully plan educational work directly in the trade union branches and work collectives, to stimulate their everyday interest in progress in the solution of existing problems, to bring healthy pressure for the consistent implementation of adopted measures.

Educational, mass political work must be as relevant and specific in the elucidation of party policy as in any other area of activity of trade union organizations. This is the most important prerequisite for winning over the workers for fruitful participation in its implementation. The relevancy and explicitness of propaganda, however, does not lie only in the selection of facts, in the use of convincing arguments. It means also to be absolutely

frank to people, to tell them the truth about the causes of various difficulties which cannot be overcome without more self-sacrificing work. If, at the same time, the trade union organization will demonstrate by its own activity that it consistently strives for the elimination of phenomena which prevent people from working better, educational work will meet with appropriate response. The workers will realize that they themselves can actively contribute to the substantial improvement of the situation.

The relevancy and specific nature of mass political and educational work underlies the socialist attitude toward work and duties, more effective struggle with everything that contradicts the interests of the socialist society and hurts also the work collectives themselves. Lenin who so often spoke of the educational mission of trade unions used emphatically to point out that the trade unions must not be tolerant to the prejudices and backwardness of masses and must stand up against the toleration of malpractices, against the violation of moral norms. Honest workers in the plants know very well what economic losses are caused by careless work, loafing, nonobservance of working hours on the one hand and by forcing unjustified overtime work on the other. The trade organization must systematically watch also this aspect of observance of work regulations. Unconscientious work and nonfulfillment of duties -- no matter whether a blue-collar worker or management personnel is involved -- cause damage to our common, socialist property and amount to pilfering.

The resolutions of the seventh URO plenary session therefore instruct the ROH factory committees to check on the level of work discipline, utilization of the working time, manifestations of false solidarity and similar phenomena in the workplaces. After all, these questions also are closely connected with the overall solution of contemporary problems. There is no doubt that this will cleanse the atmosphere in many collectives, stimulate members' activity and will be reflected in better work results.

The social importance of the problems dealt with by the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions; critical approach and determined effort to eliminate the shortcomings existing in the work of trade union organs and organizations; constructive suggestions to the economic organs and other mass organizations; coordinated, more efficient and better fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan -- all this is of great significance in the present period. It is a proof that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement strives for further expansion of its influence among the masses of workers, for assuming its full political, societywide coresponsibility for the implementation of the program formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

10501

CSO: 2400

SLOVAK 'PRAVDA': TRAVOLTA FILM HARMFUL INFLUENCE ON YOUTH

AU221437 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Article by Pavol Minarik: "Who Is Served by Travolta's World"]

[Excerpts] The opening performance of the American film "Saturday Night Fever" was in Hollywood in 1977. In less than 2 years it appeared on the screens in countries of all five continents, including Czechoslovakia. By way of the disco world and its dramas the film ingeniously propagates a "sensible compromise" between youth and the consumer's way of life.

"Saturday Night Fever" artfully and cunningly disorients youth in the West; in the socialist world, in turn, the film is an instrument for the petty bourgeois ideology to be infiltrated and is designed to create aspirations for the consumer-type Western way of life. It propagates precisely that which we must consistently fight in educating the young socialist person. The carelessness with which our employees in charge of selecting and distributing foreign films accepted "Saturday Night Fever" is, therefore, startling. Their attitude was further enhanced by the shallow reviews of the film and of its main protagonist published in some of our periodicals. In Slovakia the POPULAR magazine particularly carried, in last year's issues No 3 and No 9, articles that differed almost in Norway from the objectivist position published in the Western press. Or is our vision of a young man perhaps identical with Tony Manero's lifestyle? Certainly not. That raises, however, the question why we offer our youth values that are far from genuine and artistic values. The film "Saturday Night Fever" propagates deformed values and part of our young people is adopting them. That is a phenomenon to which none of us should be indifferent.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

NATO MOVE PROTEST--The party committee of the organization of the "Communist Party of Greece in the CSSR" has protested in a resolution from its expanded session in the name of the almost 8,500 political emigres living in Czechoslovakia against the decision of the NATO Council [to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe] and against the Greek Government's agreement with that move. [CTK report] [Excerpt] [AU211433 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

NEW COMPETITION ANNOUNCED--A special new competition for the title of "exemplary border village of the Slovak Socialist Republic" or "exemplary border town of the Slovak Socialist Republic," whose aim is to expand the cooperation between and togetherness of citizens and border guards units begins in 128 Slovak localities this year. Participating localities include Bratislava, and the districts of Bratislava-countryside; Dunajska Streda; Komarno; Levice; Nove Zamky; Cadca; Dolny Kubin; Liptovsky Mikulas; Rimavska Sobota; Velky Krtis; Lucenec; Bardejov; Humenne; Kosice-countryside; Michalovce; Poprad; Roznava; Stara Lubovna; Svidnik and Trebisov. [AU201700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

AWARD TO PARTY MEMBER--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of Victorious February to Comrade (Bozena Zupkova) on the occasion of her 80th birthday for her longstanding political activity. The high state distinction was presented to her in Bratislava today in the presence of leading representatives of political and public life of Slovakia by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Comrade Bozena Zupkova was presented at the same time with letters of congratulations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [LD160046 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD]

MINISTER LEAVES VIETNAM--On 12 January an official CSSR delegation led by M. Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, left Hanoi for home. [Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

JAPANESE ENVOY ENDS ASSIGNMENT--On 14 January F. Suzuki, ambassador of Japan to the CSSR, left Prague for home. He was seen off by J. Tucek, head of the diplomatic protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA--In Prague on 17 January, Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Libor Pecl, the newly appointed CSSR ambassador to Ethiopia. [AU231000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

DEPARTURE OF ECUADOREAN ENVOY--Alfredo Donoso y Donoso, ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the CSSR, left Czechoslovakia on 16 January. [AU231000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

'UNDISTORTED' VIEW OF AFGHAN EVENTS--Prague, CTK--Yesterday leading representatives of the Christian Peace Conference [CPC] issued a declaration on the situation evoked by campaigns over the latest developments in Afghanistan. Apart from other things the declaration states that the April 1978 revolution has been threatened both by certain forces of the old feudal regime and by external interference, particularly from Pakistan and China. First, the progressive forces of Afghanistan rose against the attempt to liquidate the results of the April revolution on their own and then they requested the USSR's assistance. Addressing certain politicians in the United States, the leading CPC representatives state that responsibility for peace and detente should be primarily expressed by ratification of the SALT II treaty and by the cancellation of the NATO decision to produce and deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In conclusion the CPC declaration appeals to all churches and Christians to strive to acquire an undistorted picture of conditions in Afghanistan, to avoid rash judgments and to contribute to the correct understanding of all problems. [Text] [AU220755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH VATICAN--On 15-21 January a CSSR Government delegation, headed by Karel Hruza, head of the secretariat for church office matters attached to the CSSR Government Presidium, conducted negotiations in the Vatican with the delegation of the Holy Seat, headed by Archbishop Monsignore Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio entrusted with a special mission; the talks were held in a frank atmosphere and dealt in detail with matters concerning the present situation of the Catholic Church in the CSSR. The two sides agreed to continue the negotiations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 80 p 7 AU]

NEW FRENCH ENVOY--P. Le Gourrierrec, the new French ambassador, arrived in the CSSR on 28 January. After his arrival he was welcomed by J. Tucek, head of the diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA--Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Michal Kollar, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. He met him before he starts his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD]

CTK-UPI AGREEMENT--London, (CETKA correspondent)--Dr Otakar Svercina, director general of the Czechoslovak news agency CETKA, and U.P.I. Vice-President Julius B. Huml signed here today an agreement on exchanges of news items and photos. The new agreement provides better conditions for mutual cooperation of the two agencies, and for exchange of know-how in the use of electronic equipment and computers in agency work. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

CSO: 2400

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR, FRG YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE NATO POLICIES

AU251421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "Youth Associations Denounce the NATO Missiles Resolutions: Egon Krenz Received a Delegation of the SHB from the FRG"]

[Text] A delegation of the SHB [Social Democratic Higher Education Federation of Germany] National Executive Committee from the FRG, under the leadership of its national chairman, Rudolf Berghorn, paid a visit to the GDR from 21 to 23 January at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

On Wednesday, 23 January, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received the delegation for a friendly exchange of views. Egon Krenz and Rudolf Berghorn praised the good results of the past cooperation between both organizations and stressed the intention to develop further their relations in the spirit of peace, detente and anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress. They proceeded from the premise that the activities of the two associations constitute a contribution by youth organizations from states with different social systems to the consolidation of world peace. The two youth organizations underscored the significance of the Soviet peace proposals for a happy future of the young generation. They resolutely denounced the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, decided at the Brussels NATO Council session. They reaffirmed that the FDJ and SHB, together with all democratic youth organizations, will fight against the implementation of the NATO armament decisions. The aggressive policy of the United States and the NATO allies conflicts with the interests of youth. FDJ and SHB most resolutely oppose the imperialist forces, which are fanning tension by stepped-up armament and are poisoning the international atmosphere in a cold war spirit by an unbridled baiting campaign against the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. FDJ and SHB are appealing to all youth and student organizations that are honestly interested in peace and detente to employ all their strength to ban the danger of another world war and to come out in favor of effective disarmament measures.

During its visit the SHB delegation met with FDJ officials and members as well as with scientists and students of the Humboldt University in Berlin. It visited the Palace of the Republic and other sights in the GDR capital.

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SATIRICAL WRITER MANFRED BARTZ ARRESTED

Writer for Newspapers, Cabarets

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 5 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (dpa)--The GDR writer Manfred Bartz has been arrested. The arrest, which took place in the GDR, was apparently based on new, tougher criminal laws. According to usually reliable sources in West Berlin, Bartz was taken into custody on 3 November. Largely unknown among the general public, Bartz was the author of cabaret material and also worked for the GDR satirical magazine EULENSPIEGEL as well as the BERLINER ZEITUNG. Bartz had quit the GDR Writers Association as long ago as 1970 in protest against its policies. As a consequence, none of his writings were allowed to appear and, for a time, he earned his livelihood as a laborer. According to the sources, Bartz was arrested on the basis of material he had written and which was found at his home. It is assumed in West Berlin that Bartz will be charged with "antistate propaganda." The new GDR law of 28 June 1979 calls for a 1 to 8 year prison term for anyone found guilty of criticizing social conditions in the GDR or any of its representatives and/or authoring and publicizing such criticism.

Additional Report

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by Manfred Wilke: "Stiffer Laws"]

[Text] As we reported earlier, 45 year old GDR author Manfred Bartz was arrested by the GDR authorities last 3 November. Although nothing of his has been published for a number of years, Bartz may still run afoul of some stiffer provisions recently made part of the GDR penal code. The GDR's chief public prosecutor has neither issued a denial, nor has he been ready to supply any information in the matter.

Bartz quit the Writers Association in 1976, worked as a laborer during the past several years and has not published a word. But he did continue to write. It now appears he will be prosecuted under Paragraph 106 of the GDR Criminal Code for this reason. This particular section reads as follows:

(1) Anyone found guilty of attacking or agitating against the socialist order of the state and the society of the GDR in that...(2) he produces, imports, spreads or posts any written materials, objects or symbols intended to defame social conditions, official representatives or other citizens shall be liable to a prison term of 1 to 8 years.

Bartz has not only written things which appear in the view of the Ministry for State Security to violate Paragraph 106; he has also shown these writings to some of his acquaintances and thereby broken the law as per Section 220, Paragraph 2, entitled "Public Defamation," which reads as follows: (1) Anyone guilty of defaming the state order, state authorities, institutions, social organizations or their activities and measures is liable to a prison term of up to three years or to a suspended sentence, to a jail term, a fine or public censure. (2) The same applies to anyone who distributes or in some other manner makes available to others written materials, objects or symbols such as might prejudice state or public order, hamper socialist social life or cast a slur on the state or social order.'

The Bartz case is of particular moment, since he is not guilty of any of the crimes which were singled out by western criticism when the new, tougher criminal code took effect in August 1979, e.g. the new Section 99 "Treasonous Transmission of News" (2 to 12 year prison term for transmitting unclassified information to foreigners to the detriment of GDR interests) and Section 219 "Unlawful Contacts" (a prison term of up to 5 years for establishing contact with "organizations, institutions or persons" who are acting against the GDR; and, in this connection, the threat to punish any citizen of the GDR who dares to publish a manuscript in a foreign country, in contravention of GDR censorship.)

Samples of Bartz' Writing

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jan 80 p 4

[Two Examples of Manfred Bartz' Satire: "Shoe Polish for Neubrandenburg"]

[Text] Bartz worked in all areas of GDR humor. He wrote satirical pieces for the cabaret, for the magazine EULENSPIEGEL and for the funny pages of several GDR newspapers. The first of the following two pieces was part of the program of the Dresden cabaret "Hercules' Club" and the second, of the East Berlin cabaret Die Distel [The Thistle].

Weird Research Methods

A is sitting at a table. His eyes are closed. His finger is traveling down a page in the dictionary. B is standing next to him.

B: Stop!

A: (opening his eyes) Shoe polish!

B: I'm for black.

A: I'm for brown.

B: Let's play then.

They play the shell game and B wins.

B: Black it is.

B picks up the dice cup and throws a three.

A: (throws dice) Twenty!

B: So, that means Bezirk 3...

A: Which is Neubrandenburg...

B: Gets 20 tons of shoe polish.

Two-Stroke Talk

A policeman is directing traffic amid clouds of exhaust fumes and a lot of street noise. He blows his whistle:

"Hey, you, come over here! What's the idea of driving without your headlights on during the day? It's light during the day. Which means that you ought to be able to see that you can't see anything because there isn't enough air in all this smoke. One more time and I'll note it down on your driver's license. All right, get a move on. Will you look at that! They should use him to lay down smoke screens in a maneuver exercise. He certainly is doing his bit to help the GDR hang on to first place worldwide in the per-automobile production of exhaust fumes. There may be more cars in other countries, but that doesn't amount to a hill of beans. Our Trabant can produce more smelly smoke without half trying than ten American gas guzzlers. A two-stroke engine may use more gas but it uses it much more efficiently to produce harmful effects. As a matter of fact, it produces exhaust fumes more than anything else. The fact that it runs is sort of an afterthought, a kind of by-product of the carbon monoxide production. The world health people, I'm told, have worked out a

minimum exhaust standard. Every automobile is entitled to produce such and such an amount of exhaust fumes and no more than that. But we won't let anybody tell us what our exhaust production should be! We will continue to hold the exhaust banner aloft!... For all that, they've got the problem under control technically. There is a lot of antiexhaust equipment around. But we are still thinking in terms of the big picture. And that is why we are the last country on earth which still turns out two-stroke engines! Lots of gas sold; lots of taxes collected; lots of money for hospitals, lots of beds for asthma, good hospital bed utilization based on lots of exhaust fumes. At the very center stands (he falls to the ground) or lies the individual (he is now directing traffic lying on the ground). But, there will be some basic changes in the GDR. Production of the exhaust fume-producing Trabant and Wartburg models will be discontinued. Next year we'll have cars that are much better. That rumor has been going strong for the past 10 years. Which means that there must be something to it, don't you think."

9478

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

ARREST OF FRG CITIZEN--GDR security organs apprehended redhanded FRG citizen Friedhelm Momberg for crimes under Section 132 of the penal code. Momberg was detained while carrying out subversive acts, including the misuse of travel documents. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. [Text] [AU251414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

SENTENCING OF WEST BERLINER--On Thursday, 24 January, the Berlin-Pankow District Court sentenced West Berlin resident Eberhard Tusch to 5 years imprisonment for crimes against the GDR and for abusing the transit agreement. On the orders of Peter Alexander Hoffmann, the agent of a criminal West Berlin gang trafficking in human beings, Tusch organized subversive actions against the GDR. He repeatedly deviated from the transit route and used a motor vehicle which did not meet road and operational safety standards. He always carried an air pistol during his crimes. The Opel Rekord automobile, with license plate No B-NT-982, which he used for the crime has been impounded. [Text] [AU290920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

CONVICTION OF FRG CITIZEN--On 25 January 1980 the Berlin-Pankow District Court sentenced Holger Heller from Moenchengladbach (FRG) to 4 years imprisonment, in accordance with Section 132 of the penal code. Heller, who had already been sentenced for crimes several times in the FRG, had attempted to induce GDR citizens to commit crimes against the GDR. For this purpose he offered his travel documents to other criminals and attempted to pretend to GDR border control organs that he had lost his travel documents. He promised another person that he would obtain an FRG passport and would falsify it for the perpetration of criminal acts. Recently several criminal elements from the FRG and West Berlin have had to stand trial before GDR courts for similar crimes, having been caught redhanded by GDR security organs. [Text] [AU290944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN HEALTH MINISTER'S VISIT--GDR Health Minister Dr Ludwig Mecklinger received Domingos Coelho da Cruz, health minister of the People's Republic of Angola, in Berlin on 28 January for an extensive exchange of views on the development of health and social services and the further deepening of cooperation. The Angolan minister paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity with the Angolan people. [AU301011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

ARREST OF FOREIGN SMUGGLER--The GDR customs authorities have uncovered the criminal activities of a foreign gang of counterfeiters directed against the socialist states. In this connection a foreigner who entered the GDR from West Berlin has been apprehended and arrested; he had tried to smuggle considerable amounts of counterfeit American \$100 bills into socialist states. An investigation was initiated and an arrest warrant issued. The counterfeit money was seized. [Text] [AU310933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORTS PRAISED--The GDR's civil defense has become an important component of social life and a reliable sector of socialist national defense. This has been noted by Col Kurt Sommer, deputy head of the GDR's civil defense. He added that, thanks to the cooperation of hundreds of thousands of citizens, the civil defense tasks are being fulfilled according to plan. Many working people have acquired knowledge about the correct reaction in dangerous situations and about self-help in the state organs, enterprises and institutions as well as in the cooperatives, salvage, rescue, medical and special forces of enterprises and cooperatives, as well as citizens from residential areas, have displayed at exercises a high degree of readiness for action, a marked determination to act and exemplary discipline. Training facilities have been improved, and the care for the assigned technical and other equipment and their maintenance have improved and numerous innovation proposals were implemented. [AU251530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE--On Saturday, 26 January, the second stage of the accountability reports and elections in the socialist paramilitary organization continued with kreis delegates' conferences of the GST [Society for Sports and Technology]. In the presence of Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive, the delegates of the Nordhausen Kreis branch were able to report a successful program. The monthly standard training day, which is based on an agreement between the GST and the vocational training organs, has proved its worth for the continuous preparation of the soldiers of tomorrow in that kreis. The conference participants reaffirmed their determination to improve the quality and efficiency of military-political education in premilitary instruction and in military sports. Lieutenant General Teller said that it was an important task of the GST to make an increasing contribution for the benefit of national defense. [Text] [AU301439 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 89 p 1 AU]

CSO: 2300

MAJORITY AT PAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR CENSORSHIP

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 15 Dec 79 p 3

[Reprints of articles written by Jan Kielanowski, Edward Lipinski for BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY No 4, Jun 79]

[Text] In connection with the refusal of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to issue a foreign passport to Prof Jan Kielanowski for a trip to England to attend an international symposium on swine breeding which began in Reading on Friday, 7 December (about which the DZIENNIK POLSKI informed its readers last week), we are giving the full texts of statements by Prof Jan Kielanowski and Prof Edward Lipinski about the proceedings of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences on 25 May of this year, which were published in the June issue, No 4, of BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY of the Social Self-Defense Committee "KOR." These statements, together with their discussion of Prof Kielanowski's motion to abolish censorship of books, press, and other media in the Polish People's Republic, as well as his activity in the Social Self-Defense Committee "KOR" and in the Academic Courses Society ("flying universities") undoubtedly determined the decision of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, despite the fact that at the beginning of May the Polish Academy of Sciences had consented to Prof Kielanowski's trip and to his chairmanship of the Reading symposium. The refusal to issue a foreign passport to Prof Kielanowski has provoked indignation in the scientific world in the West, and will certainly have a negative effect on the collaboration of Polish and British scientists.

[Text of Kielanowski's article] Information has been disseminated about Prof Edward Lipinski's and my pronouncements during the 50th session of the PAN General Assembly, held on 25 May of this year. Oral reporting can easily lead to distortions. At the request of the editorial board of BIULETYN

NFORMACYJNY, and still having a fresh memory of the past session, I am trying to sketch its final proceedings. The Academy's session was not a closed one; therefore, I am not in conflict with my duties as a PAN member, nor do I infringe upon good manners.

It may be well to say a few words about the preliminaries. When we found out about the date of the session, Prof Lipinski and I came to the conclusion that our voices should not be missing from the discussion. Both of us believe that membership in the Academy not only marks one's standing as a scholar but also imposes a moral obligation. This obligation, of course, extends also to the community of the membership, to the General Assembly, which ought not only to consider the situation of science with reference to its real needs and to the material needs of the whole country, but also to watch over the observance of moral principles in science and in society as a whole. Although this obligation has not been explicitly expressed anywhere, one can assume that at least in theory all PAN members subscribe to it. Deeply concerned about the disregard for moral standards in our public life, about the corruption of our youth, widespread false information, and lack of freedom of speech, we believe that one may not pass these matters over in silence and that it is our duty to take them up at the General Assembly. Approximately one week before the session, in Prof Lipinski's apartment, we discussed between ourselves the outline of our proposed pronouncements. We agreed that Prof Lipinski would go deeper into the problem of an open, public exchange of views as an indispensable condition for progress in science, and especially in the social sciences, and that he would also describe the most regrettable incidents of the use of violence in suppressing freedom of speech; on the other hand, I would then justify a motion regarding the abolition of censorship. I read the text of my speech aloud to Prof Lipinski.

Believing that there was no need for it, we spoke with no one about our intended pronouncements. Thus, I was a bit surprised when just before the opening of the session I was approached by a colleague who, I am sure, motivated by friendly feelings, tried to persuade me not to take the floor. I do not know how he knew of my intention, because I had not spoken in the Academy for a very long time; but I did not take his advice, and both of us [Prof Lipinski and I], still before the beginning of the proceedings, communicated our desire to participate in the discussion.

The session lasted very long. First a long paper on molecular biology was read and discussed, then the election of new members was held, and finally the PAN scientific secretary read an extensive report of activities. I believe that Prof Lipinski would be the first one allowed to speak in the discussion of this report; however, before this, the secretary of the 4th Section (Technical Sciences) spoke very long and in great detail, and also the secretary of the 2nd Section (Biological Sciences) spoke somewhat more briefly and in a more interesting manner. Consequently, when Prof Lipinski mounted the speaker's platform, it was already late and many session participants had left the meeting. I do not feel equal to summarizing in detail

the inspiring, uncompromising speech of Prof Lipinski, but I would be very glad if he himself would do it. When his sonorous voice was heard, a completely different mood fell over the already fairly sleepy audience, and some clearly became uneasy. Prof Lipinski spoke expressively about "programmatic Party-consciousness" and about the resulting single-track orientation of our social sciences, about the lack of unimpeded dialogue that paralyzed their development, about the attempts by the Academic Courses Society to overcome this situation, and about the brutal and unpunished violence with which these attempts were suppressed. Immediately after Prof Lipinski, the platform was mounted by the Chairman of the Academy, Prof Witold Nowacki, who had already previously attempted to interrupt his speech. Prof Nowacki showed his nervousness and, to the surprise of his listeners, he read his response from a prepared card. For me his response was surprising also because it seemed to refer, more clearly so than to Prof Lipinski's pronouncement, to the content of my own speech which in a moment I wanted to read from a handwritten text. Prof Nowacki, holding it against me, was saying that after the conversation in which I had notified him of the creation of the Academic Courses Society I gave an interview to The Reuter Agency without mentioning the fact that he had not taken note of the creation of the Society. I thought that after being allowed to speak I would have to explain this matter; therefore, I gave up the reading of the previously prepared text.

Afterward the Chairman Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz spoke. At the beginning he mentioned censorship, seeming to take a negative attitude toward the restrictions imposed by it; later on, however, he turned his thoughts to other subjects, attempting to polemicize with Prof Lipinski. "In whose name was Prof Lipinski speaking?" he asked rhetorically, to which Prof Lipinski answered from the audience: "In the name of the Polish nation and of Polish science!" As far as I remember--however, I may be wrong--Prof Markiewicz questioned the importance of the problems raised by Prof Lipinski, in juxtaposition with other, more real concerns of the Academy. He was complaining that he was upset (though he gave no reason), which indeed was felt in his speech and made its reception difficult. On the other hand, I was surprised that Prof Markiewicz spoke about the problem of censorship, not mentioned until then, which I was just going to take up. And so, both the Chairman's and Prof Markiewicz's speech gave me the impression that not only were Prof Lipinski's and my pronouncement expected but even their content was guessed at. It is an example of a specific resonance which can only testify to the fact how painful the matters raised by us are.

When I was allowed to speak, first, in accord with my resolution, I explained the matter of my conversation with the chairman. In that conversation which was long (it lasted 75 minutes) and friendly, Prof Nowacki had indeed shown little enthusiasm for the idea of the Academic Courses Society, saying that it would be better not to create it. That remark was too late, because our conversation was taking place on 10 February, and the Society had been created already on 22 January. On the other hand, after the close of the conversation Prof Nowacki kept the founding declaration of the Academic Courses

Society and the list of its signatories. (Incidentally, the chairman mailed these materials back to me with a letter in which he finally declared that he "does not take note of the creation of the Academic Courses Society;" but I received that piece of mail on 13 or 14 February, and, therefore, already after giving the interview, and I was seriously ill and I was out of any kind of activity for a few months). Consequently, having said in my interview with the correspondent of The Reuter Agency that the PAN chairman had been notified of the creation of the Academic Courses Society, I was not department from the truth. In that moment of my speech, the chairman interrupted me, saying that in my interview I had also stated (as it was rumored) that I had presented to him the program of the lectures being planned by the Academic Courses Society. I retorted, also in keeping with the truth, that in our long conversation we had also spoken about the program of lectures, and particularly about the fact that they were supposed to be concerned with, among other things, historical events which in our country are surrounded with an absolute taboo. On the other hand, it is not necessary to say what facts are taboo in our country, because not only the historians participating in the proceedings, but also all those present in the auditorium have good knowledge of this.

During the continuation of my speech I said that, while at the moment of the creation of the Academic Courses Society our concern had been to break the injunction to be silent in the humanities, today we should oppose the false information which encompasses an enormously wide scope of knowledge concerning also the present economic condition of our country. And so, when we speak about agriculture, we emphasize really serious natural disasters, passing over in silence the mistakes of agricultural policy which are still more serious with regard to the future of agriculture. According to official data, the number of swine in our country (we speak here about the four-legged ones) exceeds 21 million, and so, after exporting approximately 300,000 tons of meat, there should be enough pork to supply the market much better than at present; consequently, it is difficult to trust these data. Television spreads before our eyes delightful pictures of the achievements of our seaports, while in ZYCIE WARSZAWY there appeared an article by Jerzy Baczynski about the truly catastrophic difficulties the Gdynia harbor is coping with, and about the enormous losses connected with it. Such sober voices, however, are heard seldom and do not suffice to suppress the irritating, optimism which the media attempt to radiate because it is truly divorced from reality. Not only are the ordinary citizens constantly deprived of honest information about the conditions of the industry, agriculture, transportation, and commerce, but false information extends even to departmental employees in ministries, which prevents them from making rational decisions. This is proclaimed clearly and undisguisedly in perhaps the most authoritative declaration, because it comes from the chairman of the Supreme Board of Control, reprinted in POLITYKA several months ago. This declaration, however, produced no echo and no visible consequences. We still lack reliable information, we still do not have the appropriate conditions, and we simply do not have technical possibilities for public consideration of the real causes of the very difficult situation in which our country is at present.

In order to find remedies for economic difficulties, for the general indifference of our society, and for rampant demoralization, we need, above all, unrestricted, public, nationwide discussion. There are in our country quite a few people of uncommon stature, specialists in various fields, who are genuinely concerned about the nation's good and who are ready to participate in such a discussion. There is only one obstacle in the way: censorship, personified in the Office of Control of Press, Publications, and Performances whose actions are contrary to the Constitution and the Human Rights Charter.

Being convinced that the Academy's opinion could have a bearing on such a vital matter, at the close of my speech I submitted to the chairman the following motion, asking that it be voted on:

"The members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, gathered at the General Assembly on 25 May 1979, concerned about the freedom of speech as the fundamental condition for the development of national culture, science, and economy, address the Government of the Polish People's Republic with a motion to abolish censorship of books, press and other media. Their control should be based on a democratic law, founded on court opinions, while the Office of Control of Press, Publications, and Performances should be disbanded."

In a short discussion which then ensued, two Academy vice-presidents expressed their views. Prof Jan Szczepanski agreed with the view, expressed by Prof Lipinski and by me, that the Academy's members may not be indifferent to problems of moral good, and, therefore, that such problems should be discussed at its meetings. As regards censorship, although it had frequently caused problems to him personally, he believed that modern states cannot do without it. Prof Szczepan Pieniazek returned to the conversation which I had had with him also after the creation of the Academic Courses Society. He mentioned that at that time and during other meetings, we had conversed in a friendly and open manner about many delicate matters, and that at that time he had only been struck by the fact that among the members of the Academic Courses Society there were also authors of critical articles published in the foreign press about our domestic matters. Such authors he compared with Radziejowski, who had complained in Sweden about Poland. "Dirty linen should be washed at home," he said, [and added that] he is, therefore, an advocate of even the most heated discussion at home but without taking these matters abroad. There was no more opportunity to call his attention to the fact that with this statement--perhaps involuntarily--Prof Pieniazek had supported the idea of the Academic Courses Society and declared himself in favor of the abolition of censorship.

Next, the chairman proposed a motion not to vote on my motion to abolish censorship, and he submitted his motion, as more comprehensive, to the vote of those present by a show of hands. Scarcely five hands were raised against the chairman's motion, and, by implication, for my motion. Many more members

voted for the chairman's motion--also, a relatively large number, including very prominent individuals, abstained from voting by raising their hands. I have the impression that the most numerous, however, was the group of those who by not raising their hands, did not participate in the voting at all. Since the prevalence of those voting for the chairman's motion was evident, and it was already late, the votes were not tallied too exactly. I regret a little that I did not demand it, if only for the record.

Guided by these very considerations, I have written the above words. Naturally, they are not a detailed report. The stenographic record of the whole session will be deposited in the Academy's archives and it will stay there, whether read or unread. The earnest voice of Prof Lipinski before the gathering of Polish scientists, urging the defense of endangered moral rights, should not be forgotten; nor should be the fact of submitting to the vote of the Academy's members a motion objecting to the violation of freedom of speech.

[Text of Lipinski's article] I pointed to the destructive effect of the lack of freedom of speech in the field of the social sciences. The nation's history is being distorted, sociological research is being impeded, and the economic sciences have been brought to a state of decline. The present economic crisis--so acutely felt today--is not only an effect of the incompetence of the authorities, but is also a result of the lack of free discussion in which some voices of criticism could become manifest. Such voices would be a warning not to make manifestly erroneous decisions.

Lenin's unfortunate thesis about the "Party-mindedness" of science prevents a true analysis of social phenomena. The formulation by one of the Russians then becomes true: "Revisionism is the application of Marxist methodology to phenomena which occur in the so-called socialist system of society." It is precisely for this reason that the enormous moral, social, economic and political devastations, born of the system of Soviet socialism, are not revealed and subjected to criticism.

The Party's leading slogan, "The unity of the nation," is an attempt to enslave and incapacitate this nation.

The recent incidents of the breaking up of attempts at independent social thinking through criminal assaults are a striking proof of moral depravity. The authorities assign the "Socialist Youth Association" to beat up persons who are connected with the independent scholarly movement (the Academic Courses Society). Quite deliberately, men are chosen from among the students of the Physical Education Institute to carry out brutal acts of physical violence. Beating is done professionally, so as to injure the body. People sustain brain concussions. The Socialist Youth Federation admits, in a lying and cynical manner, to having organized this form of "substantial discussion" with the opposition, by proclaiming that "socialist youth" was provoked into beating. These purest fascist methods are condoned by Gierek himself, who presented a Party membership card to the leader of the criminal assault, which was shown on television. It is difficult to imagine a more glaring example of political cynicism and moral debasement at the same time.

I heard the chairman and vice-chairman of the PAN meeting say that these matters are not the Academy's matters. Then I pointed out that the Academy's authorities sometimes perform police functions, which consist, e.g., in preventing lectures by persons who are persecuted by the security authorities. In a concrete case, to which I referred, the PAN authorities had made preparations for painting the room at the Academy where a lecture in the field of social sciences was to take place. The deputy secretary of a certain section of the PAN invited [to his office] the director of a certain institution which was organizing the lecture and declared to him that the lecture should not take place. Otherwise the lecture hall would be closed for repairs, which, anyway, would prevent the lecture from being given. Truly, the Polish Academy of Sciences [is shown] in a role which absolutely does not suit it. Here is how deeply the influence of Eastern despotism reaches, imposed upon Poland by force after the war and so easily accepted by collaborators.

The reaction of a large majority of the Academy's members to Prof Kielanowski's speech was appalling. One very well known academician expressed a view that the struggle for the abolition of censorship is unjustified because censorship functions everywhere, e.g., military or moral censorship, etc. Well, an abysmally low mental level has been demonstrated by the illustrious sociologist in his political pronouncement! Still another academician accused the opposition of turning for help to foreign countries. "Dirty domestic linen should be washed at home," said a member of the board of chairmen of PAN, Prof Pienazek. Could this be an example of domestic education in political thinking? What would the matter of information in our society look like without Radio Free Europe? We are appealing to international opinion for help, just as Chilean democrats are doing, about which, incidentally, the official press amply informs us. There happened to be even such an academician who went so far as to tell obvious lies. Namely, he asserted that Michnik and Kuron had expressed views abroad which agreed with those of Hupka and Czaja. In a word, a betrayal of the nation to the Germans. Truly, I do not understand how the eminent professor is not ashamed to repeat "charges" of this kind.

The level of the discussion was embarrassing. The argument that the concern which we have expressed about the freedom of science is not a matter for the Academy does not require a political comment. Could some academicians, however, believe that helping out the police and repeating the police's calumnies is a matter for the Academy?

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COMMAND-COMMUNICATION SURVIVABILITY EMPHASIZED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 12, Dec 79 pp 13-20

[Article by Col Kazimierz Pachowski: "Command and Communication During Combat"]

[Excerpts] With the existence of nuclear weapons, enormous firing and striking power, and extensive mobility, modern army combat can be very maneuverable. The dynamics of combat, the rapid and frequent changes in circumstances, and the equipping of sub-units with complex combat weapons greatly hinder command.

Enemy Action

According to views held by NATO-country military specialists, especially United States specialists, combating an enemy's command systems is one of the main components of modern combat. It is of an integrated nature, encompassing all echelons (including sub-units) and using all available means.

In combat actions in which mass destruction weapons are used, nuclear strikes will be the most effective way of destroying or disabling command posts, especially higher echelon command posts.

According to the opinions of Western specialists, sub-unit command posts and tactical formations can be destroyed by low altitude nuclear air bursts on the order of 3-10 kt. As a general rule, rockets and ground forces aviation will be the delivery systems for these types of nuclear blasts.

Sub-unit command posts can be destroyed indirectly by attacking elements of the sub-unit tactical grouping. For example, according to rough estimates (based on appropriate tables), a 20-kt nuclear air burst can cause an infantry battalion, in defense, to suffer about a 65 percent loss in personnel and about a 20 percent loss in armaments and equipment. In this case it is almost certain that the battalion command and communication

system will be completely paralyzed or disabled to a significant extent. In offense, the probability of striking a command system decreases because the effect of nuclear weapons on attacking sub-units will be restricted, and the nuclear charges employed will be smaller because of the proximity of one's own sub-units, difficulties in designating targets and explosion points, and so forth.

A nuclear explosion will have a compound effect on command-observation posts (COPs), the battalion and the companies (personnel and equipment). It will consist of a shockwave, light radiation and penetrating radiation. The effect of this activity will vary and will depend primarily on the distance of the COP from ground zero, the strength of the blast, the height of the explosion, the terrain and weather conditions and on the COP's degree of exposure and operation (in defense or offense, exposure and the like).

The extent of personnel and equipment losses depends mainly on the degree to which personnel and equipment are protected against the effects of nuclear explosions. Soldiers (officers on foot, sentries, couriers, soldiers from sub-units serving the command post) in the open at the time of the blast will be the most endangered. Others who find themselves in shelters, foxholes, hiding-places, combat and command vehicles and so forth will be protected to a greater or lesser extent.

Nuclear attacks on command posts in forests can cause large losses and extensive destruction. The strong effect of a shock wave can cause the felling of trees which will indirectly destroy or damage equipment and cause large personnel losses. Light radiation, on the other hand, can cause sudden fires, making evacuation of remaining personnel, equipment and vehicles impossible. Even though forests (especially leafy tree forests) provide better cover for command posts against visual observation, they are very dangerous if an enemy uses nuclear weapons to attack it, especially high power nuclear weapons.

The introduction by the United States of neutron weapons into its arms arsenal (despite world public opinion) increases the danger to combating armies.

As known from data published in the West, most of the energy of an exploding neutron bomb is in the form of neutron radiation, which is the primary hazard factor. Above all, neutron radiation has a devastating effect on people. About 35 percent of the total explosion energy of an ordinary nuclear bomb is in the shock wave and in the form of light radiation, and only 5 percent is in the form of penetrating radiation; in a neutron bomb explosion, however, about 70-80 percent of the total explosion energy is in the form of neutron radiation and about 6-8 percent is in the form of light radiation and shock waves. And even though American specialists view neutron weapons as tactical weapons (blasts on the order of one to

several kilotons), its dreadful effects on people can cause tremendous losses. According to some Western sources, a 1-kt neutron bomb emits as much penetrating radiation as an ordinary 20-30 kt nuclear bomb. The destruction that accompanies a shock wave and light radiation is relatively small and is contained within a radius of 220-250 m, but the hazard radius can range from 2,000-2,500 m depending on various factors, killing soldiers within this range or incapacitating them for battle.

Thus, a neutron bomb attack on a battalion tactical grouping can partially or completely incapacitate it for combat which will disrupt the command and communication system. As a result of the stronger radiation, a significant number of sub-unit commanders and communication service personnel would be incapable of action.

Neutron radiation is especially harmful to radio-electronic parts and sub-assemblies, permanently damaging communication equipment.

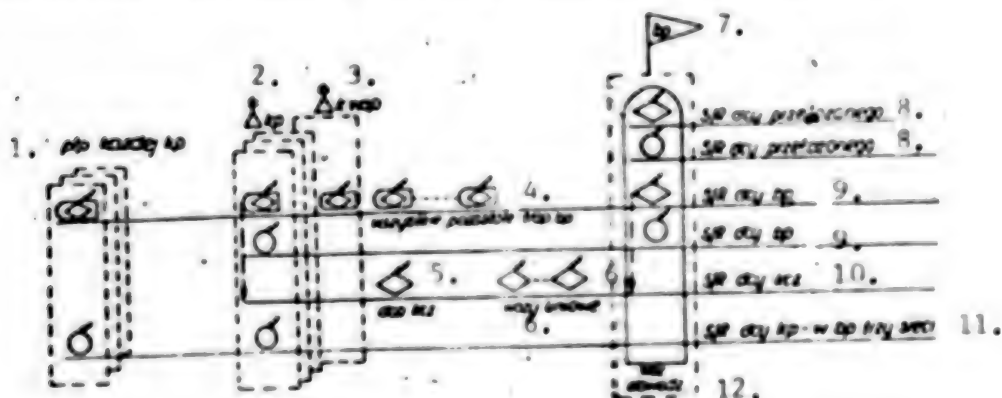


Diagram 2. Radio communications organization for an infantry battalion in attack (a variant)

Key:

1. Infantry platoon of each infantry company
2. Infantry company
3. Support company
4. All remaining APC's of the infantry battalion
5. Tank company commander
6. Combat vehicles
7. Infantry battalion
8. Radio net of the unit's superior officer
9. Radio net of the infantry battalion commander
10. Radio net of the tank company commander
11. Radio net of the infantry company commander; 3 radio nets in the infantry battalion
12. Command vehicle



Diagram 3. Method of assuring radio communications for an infantry company commander who assumes command of a battalion (a variant)

Key:

1. Infantry company commanders, infantry platoon leaders, support company commanders, combat vehicles
2. Tank company commander, tank platoon commander, combat vehicles
3. Infantry company
4. Radio net of the unit's superior officer
5. Radio net of the infantry battalion commander ("collective")

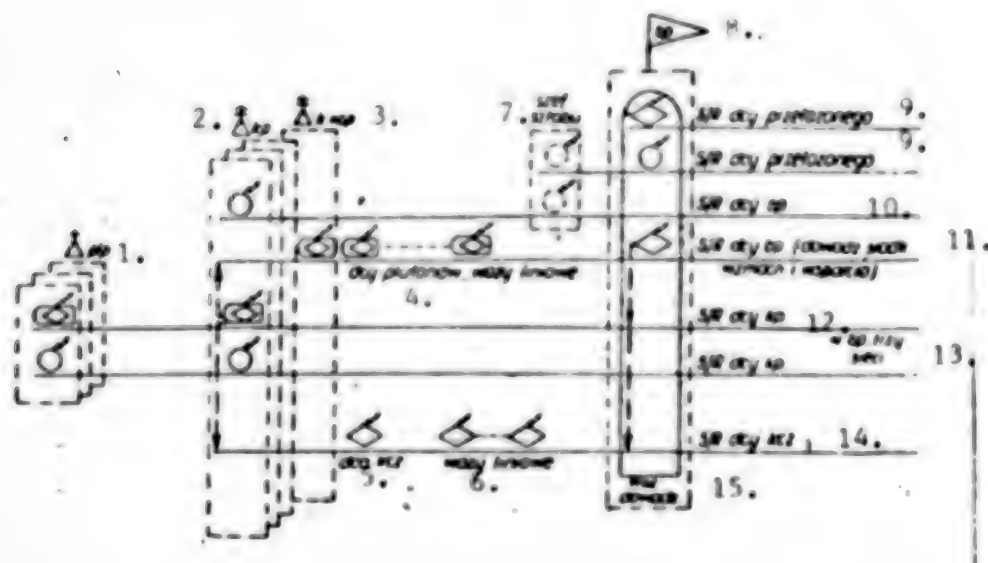


Diagram 4. Radio communications organization for an infantry battalion in attack (a variant)

Key:

1. Infantry platoon
2. Infantry company
3. Support company
4. Platoon leaders, combat vehicles
5. Tank commander
6. Combat vehicles
7. Chief of staff
8. Infantry battalion
9. Radio net of the unit's superior officer
10. Radio net of the infantry battalion commander
11. Radio net of the infantry battalion commander (the command of reinforcements and support means)
12. Radio net of the infantry company commander
13. Radio net of the infantry company commander; 3 radio nets in the infantry battalion
14. Radio net of the tank company commander
15. Command vehicle

Gamma radiation resulting from a nuclear explosion changes electronic component characteristics for a designated time after which they return to their initial conditions. On the other hand, neutron radiation causes irreversible changes in semiconductor components. Diode voltage-current characteristics and transistor amplification factors change.

When neutron weapons are used, protecting people and equipment becomes more significant; current protection methods are inadequate. The role of constructing havens (shelters, foxholes and the like) and neutron-proofing combat vehicles, command vehicles and other equipment plays an increasingly important role. Sub-unit COPs located in combat vehicles and command vehicles (BMPs and APCs) should be protected. Personnel (commanders, staff officers and crews) as well as communication equipment, with which command is impossible, must also be protected against neutron radiation.

The effects of nuclear and neutron weapons on sub-unit command systems presented here in brief are of a general, informational nature. It is difficult to establish the specific effects of an enemy's nuclear attacks on a company or battalion combat grouping, or their effects on command system survivability; it will depend on many factors. However, it should be remembered that in organizing commands it can be tragic not to take all possible steps and not use all available protection resources to safeguard the survivability of a command and communication system.

In addition to neutron and nuclear attacks, an opponent can use other means and take other actions to paralyze command and communication systems, including artillery fire (conventional and chemical shells), strikes by ground

forces aviation (primarily helicopters), activities of diversion-reconnaissance and diversionary groups and so forth. During combat, command vehicles and sub-unit commander armored cars will be special targets of interest by the enemy who can destroy them using antitank weapons and fire from various weapons. Thus, there should be no differentiation among the remaining armored vehicles.

The paralysis of command and communication systems using electronic warfare is given high priority by the enemy. The UHF communications jamming equipment used by tactical forces echelons can paralyze or seriously hinder sub-unit commands. Diversions in radio nets can disorganize a command if a commander and communication personnel do not take proper action.

Command and Communication System

COPs are organized in infantry companies and battalions. The battalion commander and his staff command from a vehicle on which suitable communications equipment are mounted. In offense and on the march, his vehicle occupies an advantageous spot in the grouping. In assembly areas and in defense, the COP (command vehicle) is located in the area and is entrenched and camouflaged.

Company commanders command from their AMP or APC. In an infantry attack (on foot), the company commander's COP is located in the area and moves along with the attacking platoons.

Company and battalion commanders have radios (BMP- or APC-mounted UHF radio stations and portable radio stations) that enable them to communicate with their superior officer, subordinates, support tanks and neighbors.

Commanders of support artillery sub-units normally are located near infantry sub-unit commanders and their communication equipment. In case of need, they can use the infantry's equipment. Also, sub-unit commanders appoint couriers and specify visual and sound communication signals.

As can be seen, a sub-unit command and communication system is simple, and the number of people and amount of equipment used for command needs is quite limited.

In light of an enemy's probable actions, the question arises: is the sub-unit command and communication system impervious and flexible? Will it assure command of the sub-units in case of significant personnel and equipment losses, in case certain COPs are destroyed? These questions are difficult to answer unequivocally. For a basic cell like a battalion, there is only one COP, the destruction of which can mean the loss of command of sub-units for a certain time period. In fact, in his combat order the

battalion commander designates an alternate from among his company commanders, but is this the only and best solution? Is a company commander prepared to command a battalion (with the help of regular forces and resources), and will the command survive at that time?

How can command survivability be defined? In my opinion complete paralysis (disorganization) of command occurs when sub-units are without direction from the superior officer, when it is impossible to gather information about a sub-unit's situation and location to issue orders and directions to them, and in which all help and supervision are impossible. Such a situation could occur when the company and battalion command COPs are completely destroyed or when it is impossible to use technical and other communication equipment as, for example, when an enemy uses radio jamming in conjunction with strong fire action or when there is action by diversionary-reconnaissance groups and the like.

The loss of communications with one of the companies, neighbors or tank support companies, or the loss of communications in one of the radio nets with the superior officer can be considered as partial paralysis (disorganization). This can occur as a result of communication equipment personnel losses, damage to equipment or the use by the enemy of specific radio frequency jamming. Command and communication system efficiency can also be decreased as a result of irradiating individual COPs, and of physical, psychological and moral exhaustion.

Reorganizing Command

In organizing a command, an infantry battalion or company commander must foresee an enemy's probable actions regarding nuclear and neutron weapons, conventional weapons and electronic warfare. He should thoroughly analyze the possible results of these actions and also plan action to ensure the vitality of the command and communication system under all conditions.

The staff, especially the chief of staff and chief of communications, should help him to realize the mentioned tasks. Depending on the situation, the battalion commander can specify general tasks in the area of command (for example, designate alternates, designate the location of the COP in the battalion grouping, formulate radio procedures, and the like); detail guidelines for company commanders and reinforcement unit commanders are specified by the chief of staff. Company commanders execute this individually. It should be emphasized that under modern combat conditions, ensuring continuity of command and means of reorganizing it in case of break-down by an enemy are just as important as, for example, designating combat missions for sub-units and organizing cooperative defense against mass destruction weapons.

It seems to me that not enough time is devoted to the command and communication problem when training sub-unit commanders and staff; it is assumed that this knowledge is generally known.

As mentioned, to ensure continuity of command during combat in case the battalion commander's COP is destroyed or paralyzed, command passes on to the alternate, that is, to one of the infantry company commanders designated in the combat order.

Immediately the question arises: is it sufficient to designate only one company commander who would assume command of the battalion if one considers the possibility of large losses and extensive destruction with the use of nuclear and neutron weapons? Of course the battalion commander's COP can be destroyed and the designated alternate can be killed simultaneously as a result of an enemy attack. Two alternate company commanders should be designated for combat time. And there is another question: which company commander should be designated as the alternate, the company commander of the first or second echelon? First echelon company commanders are better acquainted with the situation, they are in contact with the enemy and have the best fields of observation, but they are also the most endangered (greater probability of having their COP destroyed). The company commander of the second echelon is somewhat distant from the area of direct combat and thus may be less familiar with the course of action. Perhaps both variants are possible, depending on the situation. In case two alternates are designated (as proposed), one of them can be the company commander of the first echelon and the second the commander of the second echelon if the battalion is grouped in two echelons.

The company commander designated as alternate battalion commander assumes additional duties and must thoroughly prepare himself for them. In addition to performing duties related to commanding a company, he must also keep track of all battalion activities (including activities of support and reinforcement sub-units); he must be kept up to date by the battalion commander about the situation, the location of sub-units and neighbors, battalion tasks and the like. The battalion commander or chief of staff should discuss in detail with these company commanders the method of assuming battalion command and the probable course of activity during this period, the method of reorganizing and assuring communications with other sub-units and with the superior officer, neighbors and commanders of support sub-units.

Command and communication organization and their reorganization in combat will depend on type of battalion combat activity. An attacking battalion will have a different command and communication organization (using BMPs and APCs) than a battalion attacking on foot.

Another method of operation (controversial) to ensure command system vitality in a battalion could be to designate the battalion chief of staff as alternate battalion commander and to organize a separate (that is, a reverse) battalion COP. Then, for command purposes, two groups are organized. The battalion commander and commanders of the support and reinforcement sub-units would be included in the first (basic) group, and

the chief of staff and chief of communications would be included in the second group. Because it is not now possible to allot separate BMPs or APCs to the second group, organizing the battalion COP into two groups would be most appropriate during attack on foot, in defense and in other types of actions which are characterized by low dynamics.* It should be stated that designating the chief of staff as alternate battalion commander and organizing separate groups (as though creating a reserve battalion COP) would be beneficial. The chief of staff is the most knowledgeable and competent person to assume battalion command in case the COP is destroyed, and the process of assuming command would be more efficient than the previous variants. The participation of the chief of communications in this group is to aid the resolution of difficult communication problems which no doubt occur during this time. However, the group should have the essential radio equipment that would allow it to keep up to date on the situation, especially to assume command.

The idea of organizing two command groups at the battalion level appears to be valid; however, it requires verification and could be implemented if appropriate transport vehicles and communications equipment are provided.

Improving the command and communication system vitality by simultaneously activating two operating command posts is one of the more efficient methods. Statistical data, corroborated in practice, show that if two command posts operate simultaneously the system's vitality increases to 1.3; for three posts it increases to 1.6, and for four it increases only to 1.7. The system's vitality increases only minutely if the number of command posts is increased further. An optimum system is one consisting of three command posts. This cannot be fully applied at the battalion level. But it would be proper to plan for two substitute groups at the battalion level that would be prepared earlier to assume command, just as proposed: the first variant--designating two company commanders as alternate battalion commanders; the second--designating the chief of staff as alternate battalion commander (and selecting a command group from the COP) and one of the company commanders. In this way preparations to command from three posts are made, of which one COP is active and the others are activated as the need arises, in case the command system is disorganized and requires reorganization.

Situations can arise in combat wherein none of these variants can be applied, especially when a battalion suffers severe losses as a result of a nuclear and neutron weapon attack; when the company and battalion

*Lt Col Spicyn in his article "Vosstanovlenije upravlenija v boju," VOENNYJ VESTNIK, No 9, 1976, proposes the organization of the infantry battalion COP into two groups.

COPs are either destroyed or disabled, and the organization structure of the sub-units are disorganized; when radio communications are paralyzed and it will be impossible or difficult to use couriers; and the like. To continue combat operations, the remaining sub-units can be subordinated to another sub-unit commander, for example, to a neighboring commander. A sub-unit collective commanded by one of the battalion officers can be formed from the battalion survivors. One should not exclude the possibility that the superior commander will send a group of officers from his own staff to command the remaining sub-units. After arriving in place and becoming familiar with the situation, this group should aid the sub-unit commanders as quickly as possible to make decisions, organize command and implement further actions. However, it should be recognized that it will be very difficult to assign such a group and organize its operations under combat conditions.

Assuring Continuous Communications

In infantry companies and battalions, communication is organized with the aid of radio and signal equipment and couriers, according to the commander's decision. It should be organized to guarantee command and cooperation in all situations. Radio equipment plays the key role in assuring command.

Based on guidelines of the commander or battalion chief of staff regarding command and communication, the battalion communications chief organizes the battalion's radio net and procedures; he distributes to company commanders information needed by them to organize company radio nets; he acquaints them with the call signals and recognition signals of operational personnel; he organizes sources of electric power and the like. In planning radio communications in case of changes in the command system, for example, when command is assumed by the designated company commander (or commanders), he acquaints him (them) with the means of organizing communications at that time, he designates possible ways of assuring radio communications during enemy jamming or in the event of equipment loss, and the like. The chief of communications discusses all of this with the sub-unit commanders, giving them essential data in writing (excerpts from tables of radio call signals and recognition signals) or dictating it for notation.

Company commanders organize command and communication according to their own needs based on the data.

According to obligatory regulations, continuous communications are the concern of sub-unit commanders. Loss of communications during combat is not tolerated. The necessity of maintaining communications during heavy enemy action against a sub-unit combat grouping and command system is especially significant. It will be impossible to maintain a command and communication system that was organized prior to attacks with nuclear or

neutron weapons or under heavy attacks with other combat weapons. It is difficult to determine the scale of an enemy's actions and to designate the extent of losses and impediments in commanding. However, one can count on limited possibilities in this area. This is illustrated in diagrams 2 and 3.

The battalion commander maintains contact with his superior officer via two radio nets, and with company commanders via one radio net using portable radio stations as well as an indirect communications channel that consists of periodic hookups with the company radio nets that consist of mounted radio stations. Also, each company organizes two radio nets. Thus, both the battalion commander and company commanders have two radio communication channels open to their superior officer as well as to their subordinates, which increases command durability. For combat time, a battalion commander can designate two alternates (as proposed). To one of them (the chief of staff), at least two portable radio stations should be allocated for communications with the superior officer and company commanders (figure 2). An advantageous variant would be to provide him with an BMP or APC, guaranteeing independence of movement and better communication conditions. The second alternate (the company commander) uses permanent radio stations.

In assuming command during combat, the alternate should assure himself of at least one radio communication channel each with the superior officer and subordinates.

Because permanent radio equipment are few in number, the company commander (as battalion commander) maintains radio communications with the superior officer via a portable radio station; on the other hand, the BMP-(or APC-) mounted radio station is used to communicate with subordinates (remaining company commanders) and platoon leaders included in the battalion grouping. The creation of such a "collective" radio net, which would encompass the radio stations of all the sub-unit commanders as well as combat line vehicles (BMPs or AMPs and tanks), appears to be the most useful in this situation since only in this way will it be easier for the battalion commander to evaluate the situation, determine losses and so forth and then to make decisions. The battalion communications chief should provide radio data to all interested personnel to organize such a net before combat occurs. Other means of assuring radio communications for the needs of a company commander assuming command of a battalion can be used. The possibilities in this area will increase if additional radio stations are allocated earlier to company commanders.

Depending on how the situation is mastered and combat readiness is restored to the sub-units, the company and communication system should be strengthened and extended. To this end the remaining communications equipment should be utilized, they should be made operational and shifted to where they are needed most. By activating previously existing radio nets, existing obligatory radio data are used.

The process of reorganizing radio communications will proceed differently if the battalion commander's radio net (to command companies) will be formed on the basis of portable and BMP- or APC-mounted radio stations (diagram 4).

The first radio net includes the radio stations mounted on the battalion commander's command vehicle and all battalion BMPs (APCs), that is, the vehicles of company, platoon and squad leaders as well as line vehicles. With regard to the large number of correspondents, transmissions to lower level echelons will be limited. Nonetheless, because of this method of organizing radio communications, the battalion commander can contact each sub-unit commander directly, become familiar with the situation and issue commands.

Such a method of organizing radio communications also makes it easier to transfer command not only to the designated company commander but also to any commander of a remaining sub-unit.

During a difficult period, when radio communications is paralyzed in many directions, couriers and signaling equipment should be used. The usefulness of these means of communications will depend on the situation. In case of a nuclear or neutron weapon attack, it may be very difficult or impossible to use couriers. However, information concerning the general situation, losses and so forth cannot be transmitted by means of signaling equipment. In all situations, sub-unit commanders must exert the maximum initiative to reorganize a disorganized command system using all currently available communications resources and possibilities.

To protect command posts and communication resources against an enemy's air and artillery attack, and the actions of enemy reconnaissance or diversionary-reconnaissance groups, special attention must be paid to selecting a sub-unit COP site if it is not on the move, camouflaging, defense and protection, and protecting secrecy of operation.

Protecting sub-unit radio communications against enemy jamming is another problem that requires more extensive discussions. It should be remembered that radio jamming will be used by the enemy, especially after a nuclear or neutron attack or after an attack by conventional weapons in order to stop the reorganization of a disorganized command system. Jamming can also be used as an independent means of warfare.

The above problem, presented in brief, is very difficult and complicated, but at the same time it is very significant for effective operation of the sub-units. Thus, more attention should be paid to it, especially by sub-unit commanders and communication officers. It appears that the problems of continuity of command should be given more exposure during various types of training and exercises.

Sub-unit commanders must show much initiative and resoluteness in difficult situations, know how to organize the defense and protection of COPs, properly transfer command to their alternates (for their COPs), guarantee continuous flow of information between command posts and within sub-units.

Sub-unit communication systems, especially radio systems, need to be improved. Although it is structurally simple and functional, it is not very suitable for complicated command conditions. The use of increasingly modern radio equipment should improve the reliability and efficiency of radio communication operations, which will be decisive in assuring continuity of command.

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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE UNDER INVESTIGATION

Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19-20 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] On 18 January the Public Prosecutor's Office in Krakow made known the preliminary results of an investigation concerning radioactive contamination by radioactive substances of private living quarters in that city to the extent where it was a threat to life and health.

In August of 1979 a resident of Krakow, Anna D., went to the SANEPID [Sanitary and Epidemiological] Station and requested to be thoroughly examined because, as she claimed, her husband was using radioactive materials against her. The examination of Anna D. did, in fact, confirm the early stages of leukemia which could be the after-effects of post-radiation contamination. At the same time, her former husband, Antoni D., moved out of Anna D.'s apartment, taking with him the two children from his first marriage. In December 1979, a small cloth saturated with a radioactive substance attached to a pipe in the bathroom was found.

Action which was immediately taken by the teams of the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory and the sanitary authorities uncovered strong radioactive places in the rooms occupied by Anna D., her father, former husband, brother and children. Radioactive contamination was discovered in places to which objects coming from those rooms were brought; all persons suspected of being in contact with radioactivity have been taken to the Institute of Industrial Medicine (IMP) in Lodz. The investigation led to the radioactive contamination workshop of the Faculty of General Chemistry of the Academy of Agriculture in Krakow. The head of that workshop was Dr Antoni D., the former husband of Anna D. The unit which he headed handled radioactive isotopes. There arises the suspicion, therefore, that Antoni D. was taking out certain quantities of radioactive materials and was using them against his former wife. He was morbidly jealous and exhibited strong indications of mental deviation. Upon receiving a second summons to come to the prosecutor's office, he committed suicide.

At present, Anna D., her father, and the two children are under watchful medical care in Lodz. The lives of the children are not endangered.

The investigation in this case is continuing.

DECREE ON IMPROVEMENT OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 86, 7 Nov 79 pp 1-2

[Decree of the State Council on the Improvement of the Hydrometeorological Information System]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. With a view to the improvement and unitary organization of the hydrometeorological information system and the raising of the degree of confirmation of weather forecasts and warnings, which are to respond to the requirements of the national economy, the National Water Council's network of meteorological posts is expanded, in accordance with the provisions of the present decree, so as to include all zones of the country and to ensure the obtaining of the necessary volume of meteorological information.

Article 2. The meteorological posts mentioned in Appendix 1,* belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and to the Department of Civil Aviation, are connected to the hydrometeorological information system of the National Water Council.

Article 3. Within the units mentioned in Appendix 2,* the meteorological posts mentioned in the same appendix are set up, at intervals up to 1980. As they are set up, they are connected to the information system of the National Water Council.

The activity of observation, measurement and transmission of meteorological data from the meteorological posts set up in accordance with the preceding paragraph is performed with the personnel existing at the units mentioned in Appendix 2, without additional posts being created for this purpose. The leadership of the unit will appoint the persons who will also have this activity as an official duty, from the personnel with suitable training: skilled workers, foresters, cabin keepers, linemen, gatekeepers, technicians, foremen, teaching personnel, subengineers and so on.

The National Water Council will provide specialized instruction for worker personnel in meteorological posts set up in accordance with Paragraph 1.

* The appendix is communicated to the institutions involved.

Article 4. The meteorological posts are obligated to perform and transmit meteorological observations and measurements in accordance with the standards regarding the programs for observations and equipping established, within 30 days after the date of issuance of the present decree, by the National Water Council.

Article 5. The National Water Council will provide for the equipping of the meteorological posts with the apparatus needed for carrying out the program of meteorological observations.

The units at which meteorological posts are organized are obligated to provide for the installation of the meteorological apparatus with which they have been equipped, with the assistance of the specialized units subordinate to the National Water Council.

Article 6. The National Water Council, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology and the Department of Civil Aviation will provide for and organize the supplementation of the volume of meteorological information with data collected from seagoing ships in movement on the Black Sea, from aircraft that land at airports in the country and from sea drilling platforms.

Article 7. The National Water Council and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry will take steps to improve the system of territorial agrometeorological information by preparing complex agrometeorological bulletins that include the zonal detailing of atmospheric parameters, the soil's technical condition and dampness and the stage of growth of crops. On the basis of the information in the agrometeorological bulletins, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry will establish the agrometeorological steps that must be taken and the responsibilities that devolve upon the agricultural units for taking in advance the proper steps that lead to the prevention of the negative effects of meteorological phenomena.

Article 8. The material and financial resources needed for applying the measures mentioned in the present decree will be provided by the National Water Council, without supplementing the indicators approved by means of the plan for 1979 and 1980 and by means of the state budget for 1979.

Article 9. The present decree goes into effect 30 days after publication in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 2 November 1979.
No 382.

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Feb 22, 1980